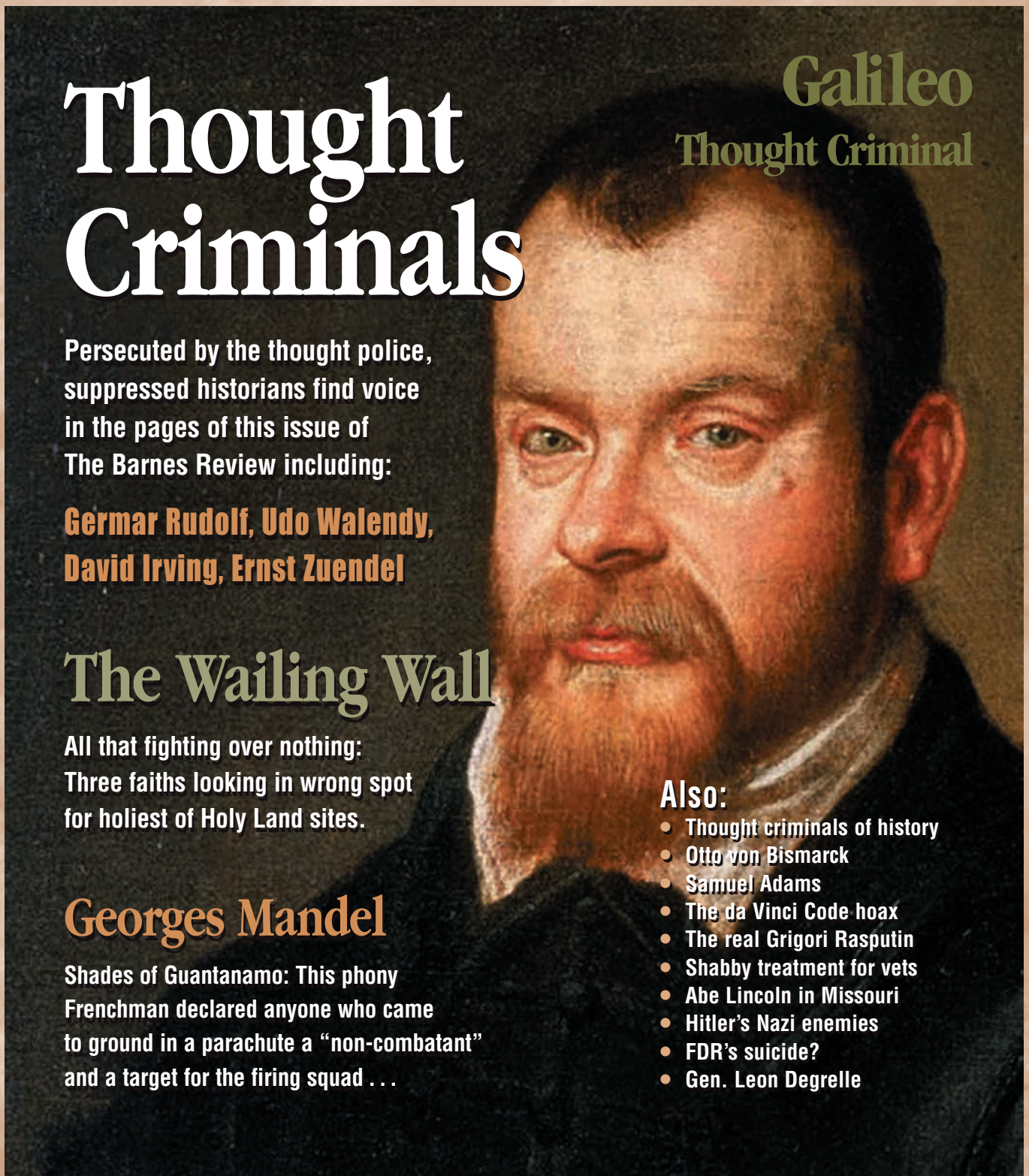
*Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes*

# THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XII NUMBER 2 MARCH/APRIL 2006 www.barnesreview.org



# Thought Criminals

Persecuted by the thought police, suppressed historians find voice in the pages of this issue of The Barnes Review including:

**Germar Rudolf, Udo Walendy, David Irving, Ernst Zuendel**

## Galileo
### Thought Criminal

## The Wailing Wall

All that fighting over nothing: Three faiths looking in wrong spot for holiest of Holy Land sites.

## Georges Mandel

Shades of Guantanamo: This phony Frenchman declared anyone who came to ground in a parachute a "non-combatant" and a target for the firing squad . . .

### Also:

- Thought criminals of history
- Otto von Bismarck
- Samuel Adams
- The da Vinci Code hoax
- The real Grigori Rasputin
- Shabby treatment for vets
- Abe Lincoln in Missouri
- Hitler's Nazi enemies
- FDR's suicide?
- Gen. Leon Degrelle

*Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes*

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MARCH/APRIL 2006 ❖ VOLUME XII ❖ NUMBER 2

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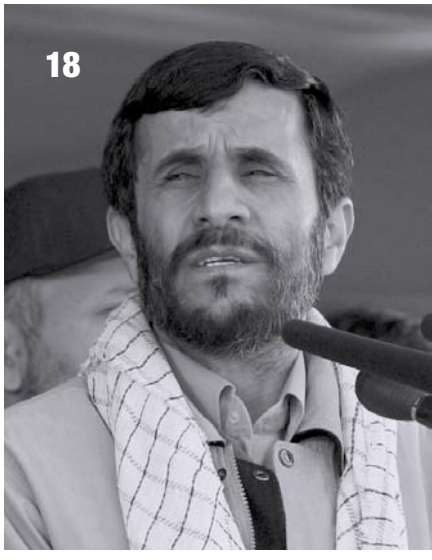

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# PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

They're scared. Plain and simple. Why else would the world-wide thought police—driven by the all-powerful holocaust lobby—be locking up honest historians and men of conscience around the globe? It is fear of the truth that drives these modern-day Torquemadas.

Deny Jesus Christ was the son of God. Deny the Earth revolves around the Sun. Deny theories of evolution or creation and come up with your own theory of how life started on our planet, if you like.

But don't you dare deny any aspect of the holocaust myth that six million Jews were gassed by Adolf Hitler.

This is the one small event in man's long history on this planet the denial of which can get you thrown in jail for the rest of your life. Do you believe it? Maybe you are afraid to admit what you really believe. Amazing, isn't it, that man's incredible history has been watered down to this: the holocaust is the most important event ever to have occurred!

As you read these words, Germar Rudolf, David Irving, Ernst Zuendel and dozens of other men of conscience are rotting in the jails of the holocaust thought police. Why? Because they had the guts to open their mouths and allow truth to come out. Are they fools? Or are they modern-day martyrs being sacrificed on the altar of the holocaust?

And since the thought police believe it is so important to suppress the thoughts and writings of these historians—to lock them up and throw away the key—then THE BARNES REVIEW believes it is even more important to let you read what it is these men have written and said that has earned them the wrath of the self-appointed masters of our minds.

That's why in the front part of this issue—dedicated to the thought criminals themselves—we bring you the words of Germar Rudolf, David Irving, Ernst Zuendel, Udo Walendy and several other brave souls who have been targeted. We feel it is of the utmost importance for you to find out just what makes these men so very dangerous.

After reading their words, judge for yourself: are they madmen? Fools? Are their brains diseased in some way?

Or are they what we believe they are: real men who cannot sit by while an entire generation of human beings is brainwashed into believing a lie.

So please take a look at this issue very carefully. Read their words. And after you decide for yourselves, we urge you to contact your congressional representatives and demand that the U.S. apply pressure on Germany and Austria to release all thought criminals, just as that "great democrat" George Bush has applied political pressure and the threat of military action on Syria and Iran to "do what's right" and release political prisoners and thought criminals.

Tell your representative this is not what the United States stands for. Tell them you believe the First Amendment should apply universally across the globe. Tell them that no man should be locked up for his beliefs—religious, political or historical. Tell them America should not be a willing partner in the suppression of the quest for truth.

And while you're at it, order extra copies of this issue of TBR to include with your correspondence. Maybe a good dose of the truth will rouse them from their dangerous slumber. ❖

*—WILLIS A. CARTO, EDITOR & PUBLISHER*


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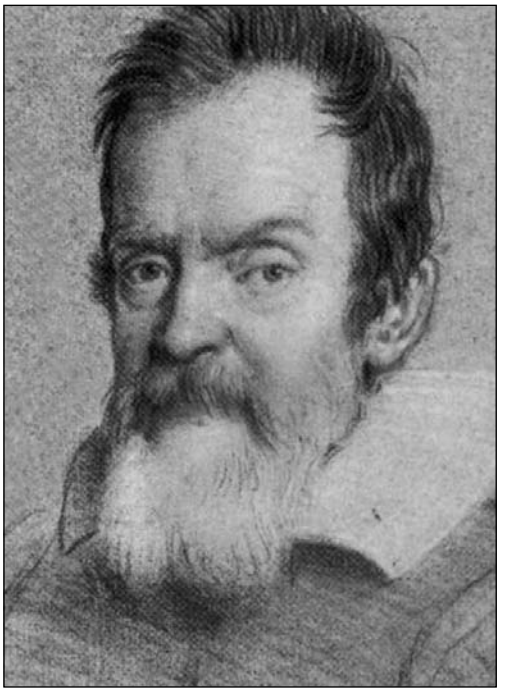
# MARTYRS & HEROES
## 'Thought Criminals' in History

There have been many, many prisoners of conscience down through the history of Europe—Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), for instance. The authorities, wedded to the obsolete doctrines of Aristotle, tried to browbeat and marginalize him for his scientifically correct but theologically unacceptable observations and discoveries. This great thinker tried to explain to his narrow-minded, orthodoxy-imprisoned, "Earth-is-flat" contemporaries that the Sun did not revolve around the Earth, but *vice versa*. For this educated opinion based on astronomical observations he was persecuted, and it took hundreds of years before the church was forced to utter a halfhearted apology. Nikolaus Copernicus avoided punishment by having his research findings published as he lay on his deathbed. Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake as a heretic for believing the universe was much larger than the establishment wanted its subjects to believe it was.

It was Bruno who coined the phrase "*libertes philosophica*"—the right to think, to dream, if you like, to make philosophy.

Tens of millions of others have died horrible deaths, merely because they were considered to be witches, heretics or dissidents against the ruling regime, especially under Communism. Joan of Arc was one such hero, as were Mani of Babylonia; Bishop Priscillian of Avila; Peter of Bruys; the Cathar martyrs fallen at Montsegur (March 16, 1244) and the many times more numerous non-Cathars who willingly went to their deaths in solidarity with them; and all the Gnostic, Muslim, Sikh and Christian martyrs, and those of other faiths.

Even today the world has far too many prisoners of conscience. We find them in Turkmenistan, Turkey, Belarus, Uzbekistan (at least 7,000 prisoners of conscience in that nation alone), China, Syria, Ethiopia, Vietnam (including anti-Communist historian Nguyen Dinh Huy, now effectively under house arrest after being released from prison), Guantanamo Bay, Israel and Palestine (where Dr. 'Abd al-Sattar Qassem is held). There are over 1,042 Tibetan political prisoners, including the panchen lama.



**EARLY THOUGHT CRIMINAL:** Galileo Galilei, a genius by anyone's standards, held views at odds with the thought police of his day. He was imprisoned, threatened with physical and financial harm by all-powerful religious authorities. He finally recanted his quite revolutionary—Revisionist—views on the universe. On our cover this issue, the great Galileo is featured in early middle age.

We are fortunate that since the advent of the printing press and the Internet, the idiocies of our age can be and are exposed almost instantly—at an accelerating pace, almost too fast to follow even for scholars. We are now witnessing the violent death throes of all the liberal, socialist, one-world claptrap that the likes of Marx, Trotsky, Adorno and Marcuse, along with Freud, Goldhagen, Hilberg and Lipstadt, aided by Spielberg, Wiesenthal, Foxman and Hier, have vomited into the world. Their order is doomed and dying. The truth shall prevail. But we are seeing a time of tribulation right now.

The following prisoners of conscience are behind bars for having violated the disgraceful "holocaust denial" laws in several European and North American countries that criminalize any public challenge of holocaust dogma.

Ernst Zuendel, a courageous man, has experienced three Christmases in a row behind bars. (For more than two years he was held in solitary confinement in Canada, without ever being convicted of any crime.) His trial in Germany began on November 8, 2005, with a dramatic clash between his stalwart attorneys and the presiding judge. If convicted, he faces many more years in prison.

David Irving, the British historian, was arrested in Austria three days later for a 16-year-old violation of that country's holocaust humbug statute. He has now pleaded guilty and faces three years in an Austrian prison. Irving is appealing. Many people have a problem with David's personality (the same could be said of some other Revisionists, really). But we stand by him, and them, anyway. This cause is far too important to be involving ourselves in petty squabbling amongst ourselves. And so what if he recently recanted about the holocaust? Remember, Galileo also recanted, and is still honored by history. You must

***(SEE HISTORICAL, PAGE 22)***

# Exposing the Despicable State of Civil Rights in Germany Today

By Germar Rudolf

**The following are the remarks** of Germar Rudolf delivered to the 13th International Revisionist Conference of the Institute for Historical Review, held on May 29, 2000, before the IHR was destroyed. His account is based on his personal experiences and on general observations of the growing human rights crisis in Germany. Rudolf is presently incarcerated for thought crimes in Germany after his extradition from the United States where he had been living for years. In Germany, truth is no defense in "thought crime" trials.

**EYESORE:** Visitors walk among some of the 2,711 concrete "coffins" of the new holocaust memorial on the first day of its opening to the public May 2005 in Berlin, Germany. Located in the heart of the historic city, the controversial memorial was designed by American architect Peter Eisenman and commemorates the 6 million Jews who are claimed to have been murdered by the Nazis during World War II. The monument, which many consider an artistic abomination, has been called a blight on the landscape of the city which is otherwise filled with classical works of art, museums, statuary, parks, Christian cathedrals and churches and inspiring architecture.

Before I begin, I wish to make one thing perfectly clear: Regardless of how negative parts of my account may be, it would be a terrible misunderstanding if I were perceived as criticizing the German people. Since the beginning of the last century, Germans have been constant victims of worldwide political conspiracies. These conspiracies are under way once again. The only people affected by the repression in Germany are the Germans, who are given no chance to defend themselves.

It is not news that Germany lost World War II. Likewise it is not news that Germany's total defeat was a catastrophe such as has been experienced by no other defeated nation in modern times. However, the direct consequences of Germany's defeat are not my present subject. I wish to consider the indirect consequences of our defeat. Since that defeat, Germany has been subjected to extortion as no other nation has ever been. The extortion continues.

GERMAR RUDOLF

Corresponding to Germany's unparalleled defeat and susceptibility to extortion, there are today global special interest groups that possess unparalleled powers. It is these groups that exploit our weakness, which is Germany's unique inability to defend itself. If Germany does not do what these global interest groups demand, they threaten us directly and indirectly with political and economic boycott. And if these global interest groups can with impunity blackmail Austria on account of the chairman of the Alliance for Austria's Future, Joerg Haider, and Switzerland on account of "stolen gold," how much easier it is for them to fleece Germany, which has the blackest reputation of all. (Or the most blackened, as the case may be.) Justly or unjustly, Germany remains the black sheep of the family of nations.

The German ruling elite understands all this very well. In fact, they acquiesce in it. With increasing ruthlessness they bludgeon all those who would resist extortion. The club with which they beat Germany to its knees is called the "holocaust." They repress every expression of Revisionism, nationalism or patriotism. I shall have more to say about this later on.

The German government is proud of its persecution of dissidents. It displays evidence of the suppression of human rights proudly, as soldiers wear medals on their chests. Every successful prosecution is listed in the official report of the Orwellian "Federal Court for Protection of the Constitution." Prosecutions are even posted on the Internet, in English if you please. Germany is obliged to do this so that, despite its "black fleece," it can associate with the "good" white sheep.

The example of Austria shows what happens if someone suspected of Revisionist tendencies is elected to government office. Just imagine what would happen if a Joerg Haider should become chancellor of the "Greater New German Reich," to use the provocative terminology which the global interest groups would use against Germany. Try to imagine what would happen if a German statesman should proclaim the end of reparations or use public funds in support of Revisionist research. As Lech Walesa expressed it 10 years ago: "The world now has the means to make sure once and for all that Germany never again rocks the boat."

It is well understood that historical Revisionism is a forerunner of political revisionism, because it has already happened before. Germany already proved to itself and the world that it did not bear sole responsibility for World War I, and the political revisionism of the '30s was the logical result. What was World War II, the sequel to World War I, if not the Allied reaction to political revisionism? In 1939 Germany had as yet committed no so-called "holocaust." All it had done was participate in World War I 25 years earlier. This was enough to cause the world to inflict a real holocaust upon Germany.

How much easier would it be today for the media and power brokers of the world to initiate new conflict with Germany, since the popular image of Germany is worse now than it was during the '30s? Nuclear bombs would fall on Germany. That is what would happen.

In view of all this, does Germany have options today? No, it has none, and therefore I must re-emphasize: Even though I wish for more German politicians with some backbone, I also realize that such individuals could not long remain in power. In Paris, London, Washington and Tel Aviv the global elite have the power to ensure, by means peaceful or otherwise, that the administration of such a statesman would tumble.

Thus whatever I have to say on the subject of human rights is directed not at the German people, but rather at the victorious nations of World War II and the special interest groups which control them today. With iron truncheons they keep Germany on her knees, in an eternal position of contrition. "Holocaust" is the name of the weapon with which they keep Germany in eternal checkmate. "Holocaust" monuments and "holocaust" museums are the altars before which Germany must eternally efface itself.

## MY EXPERIENCES AS AN EXPERT WITNESS

My initiation into the state of German legal affairs began, fittingly enough, in German courtrooms, whither I had been subpoenaed as an expert witness. My story begins here, for I soon became a thorn in the side of judges and prosecutors.

Paragraph 3, Sentence 2 of Article 244 of the German criminal trial procedure enables the judges to disallow evidence or testimony if the point to be proven is common knowledge. The purpose of Article 244 is to create obstacles to a possible defense tactic of prolonging the trial, or making it more expensive for the state. The present day German judiciary interpret these paragraphs to mean that evidence or testimony with which the defense attempts to dispute the so-called "holocaust" can be summarily disallowed, because the "holocaust" is a proven fact

and therefore common knowledge.

However, Article 244 StPO also provides that evidence which is presented in the courtroom can be disallowed only if such evidence is "entirely inappropriate." Concerning the testimony of expert witnesses, it can be deemed "entirely inappropriate" if the witnesses have absolutely no training or analogous experience in the subject area where they want to testify, or if at the time of testimony they are incapable of answering questions (for example on account of drunkenness or mental incapacitation). Furthermore according to law, the "common knowledge" criteria can be suspended in case new evidence is presented that supersedes other evidence heretofore presented to the court.[1]

In all the years since World War II, no scientific or technical expert testimony has ever been presented to a German court that would authenticate the "holocaust." Not only would such expert testimony comprise new evidence, it would also supersede the other heretofore presented evidence.

But what would happen if the German courts and prosecutors should remain inactive and, despite the request by the defense, simply would not present such expert testimony? In such cases, German criminal law gives the defense the possibility to offer its own evidentiary material, that is, providing its own expert testimony and submitting it as evidence. In the summer of 1991 I received just such a commission from the Duesseldorf defense attorney Hajo Herrmann. I completed research for my testimony at the beginning of 1992 and was then subpoenaed by various lawyers to testify as an expert witness in several trials of revisionists.[2]

*"Surely you do not think your expert witness will be admitted. Surely you know this court has a political mission. Our mission demands that those who express doubt about gas chambers must be convicted."*

The judges in the various cases panicked when confronted with me as an expert witness, for they could think of no legal grounds for refusing my testimony. My expert testimony did indeed constitute a new kind of evidentiary material; I was present in the courtroom; and formally, my testimony qualitatively superseded all heretofore-presented evidence.

It was fascinating to observe how the judges bent and broke the law in order to disqualify me. One of the judges interrupted the proceedings in order to confer with government officials in the capital, Bonn.[3] So much for the political independence of German judges. Then he summarily disallowed my testimony on grounds that the "holocaust" is "common knowledge." Another judge proclaimed that the training for a German Diplom-Chemist—the academic degree I have—was so difficult to obtain that it actually corresponded to the title of doctor in another profession; but, since I did not actually possess a doctor title in chemistry, my expert testimony was "entirely inappropriate evidentiary material."[4]

Still another judge went so far as to actually threaten me, saying that if I supported the position of the accused, I would be committing a punishable offense. So much for the protection of witnesses in German courts. Expert witnesses are charged with testifying truthfully and to the best of their knowledge and conscience, but woe to the witness who says anything that displeases the judge.[5] In all cases, the law was flagrantly violated by the judges dismissing me with the magical incantation "common knowledge of the holocaust." They did this even though the point on which they were supposed to rule was whether my expert testimony would constitute evidentiary material that qualitatively superseded other evidentiary material. Obviously this question cannot be answered by references to the "common knowledge of the holocaust."[6] Thus it happened that I was not allowed to testify in a single case before the court.

Today, furthermore, prosecutors as well as judges in conference with lawyers for the defense openly admit that "Auschwitz denial trials" are political trials whose outcomes are predetermined from above. Thus it happened that a prosecutor of the court in Bielefeld let loose with the following "*lapsus linguae*" (slip of the tongue) in a conference with attorney H. Herrmann during court recess:

> Counsel, it is obvious that you have prepared yourself extremely well for this case, and I obviously cannot compete with your expertise. In this trial I am merely substituting for my colleague who normally handles political cases.[7]

This was by no means an exceptional case. To Munich attorney Klaus Goebel, who frequently represented Revisionist defendants during the early 1990s, a judge in the evidentiary phase of a trial expressed himself quite candidly, as follows:

> Surely you do not think your expert witness will be admitted. Surely you know that this court has a political mission. Our mission demands that without exception those who express doubt about gas chambers must be brought to trial and convicted. You will never be allowed to present your evidence.

Attorney Goebel shared this with me on July 22, 1992, during the "discovery" phase of the trial for which I had been subpoenaed to appear as an expert witness.[8] He did this in order to make it clear to me that our tactic of "considered, innovative, up-to-date evidence" could not prevail. German courts are charged with suppressing all exculpatory evidence in "holocaust" trials, and to disqualify any expert witnesses without a hearing.

## MY EXPERIENCES AS A DEFENDANT

Toward the end of 1992 I received a letter, ostensibly from a "Department of State Protection" of the District Criminal Court of Baden-Wuerttemberg, informing me that I had been accused of "denying the holocaust."[9]

Since the letterhead as well as text was printed on a cheap dot matrix printer, and since I simply could not believe that Germany had such a State Protection Police, I considered it a dumb joke. I replied with an impudent letter demanding proof that our reunified Germany still had a "Stasi" (the national secu-

rity police of former East Germany, now defunct).

I soon learned the error of my ways. In Germany there really is such a State Protection Department, with an office in every federal courthouse, whose mission consists of prosecuting crimes that could threaten the existence of the Federal Republic or the "basic principles of freedom and democracy." Evidently, in the eyes of the criminal police, "Holocaust Revisionism" represents just such a threat. The State Protection Department is divided into three units: Right-Wing Extremism, Left-Wing Extremism, and Political Extremism by Foreigners.

One would assume that the bureaucrats in their respective units have been instructed in these respective ideologies so that they will be able to recognize their particular brand of extremism, be able to combat it, and avoid falling victim to it. A conversation with one of these bureaucrats showed me just how thorough his instruction had been, at least in "Revisionism." One certainly cannot accuse these people of ignorance and, most particularly, not of ideological insensitivity. That was made clear to me in 1994 when, on the anniversary of the death of Rudolf Hess, I received another visit from these gentlemen.

They requested that I exert influence on the right wing scene so that there would be no demonstration. Since they had been informed of my leadership position in the Revisionist movement, they assumed also that I would have a corresponding leadership role in the right-wing camp—a totally false assumption. As a matter of fact, I know hardly anyone at all in the right-wing political camp. Obviously these astute gentlemen believe their own fairy tale, namely, that Revisionism is connected with right-wing ideology.

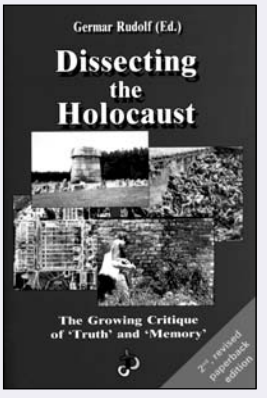
In 1994 the State Protection Police released some of my confiscated professional files and notified me to come and get them. That is when I learned that their office takes up the largest room in the federal courthouse, by far. This was evident from the organizational charts hanging on the walls. It was another truly disturbing realization. When my own trial for expert testimony finally began, in the fall of 1994, I learned what these special courts actually call themselves. My case was handled by the 17th "Great Chamber of State Protection, District Court Stuttgart." I rubbed my eyes and still could not believe it: in addition to the State Protection Police there are also Court Chambers for State Protection which make no attempt to conceal the fact that they, too, conduct political trials. Apparently, they have been in existence for several decades.

Nothing is actually kept secret, yet the average citizen has no idea of how deeply the principle of politicized judiciary has taken root in the German criminal justice system, penetrating even into organizational structure. As far as the public is concerned, there has been a complete news blackout on the subject. Nobody asks how there can be such things as State Protection Departments, specialized Courts of State Protection and political trials in a system that pretends to be a liberal democracy. In 1992 and 1993 I had the feeling that I had landed in the wrong movie; that everything that was being said and done belonged in a different script.

Since I was 16 years old I had always been a supporter of


# The Nazi Holocaust: History or Fantasy?

- A prominent architectural engineer in Vienna . . .
- A French professor specializing in textual criticism. . .
- A chemist from Germany's Max Planck Institute . . .
- A Canadian geologist trained in aerial photography . . .
- A German architect and an Italian engineer poring over thousands of wartime documents . . .




These men, and the other researchers featured in Germar Rudolf's *Dissecting the Holocaust*, are applying hands-on, on-site investigative techniques to a key concept of 20th century history—the belief that Adolf Hitler and his Nazi henchmen exterminated millions of Jews during World War II. These bold pioneers prefer doubt to dogma and the practical methods of the detective, the archeologist, or the scientist to armchair theories and societal taboos.

Today, challenging the holocaust, whether in whole or in part, has been made punishable by law in many Western democracies. Yet a growing body of evidence, accumulated by the investigators featured in this work and by other researchers, raises increasingly troubling questions about the standard version of Hitler's alleged attempt to exterminate the Jews. As the holocaust becomes an ever bigger taboo, as the questions from earnest dissenters grow more insistent, Western society stands at a crossroads. Does a decent regard for Hitler's alleged Jewish victims justify suppressing open inquiry and stifling free expression?

In Germany, where all copies of the original, German edition of this book were ordered seized and destroyed, and in the other European nations in which examination of the holocaust is also a crime, the great Western traditions of intellectual liberty, freedom of research and civic courage continue to be given lip service. Where is the government minister, or the university chancellor, who would dare to deny that, throughout our history, those lonely few who have risked reputation, freedom, even their lives, not simply to oppose, but to put right entrenched errors of academy, church and state, have been the heroes and benefactors of all mankind?

*Dissecting the Holocaust*, therefore, is more than an adventurous, innovative challenge to our understanding of a vital historical issue. It is a book that exposes and confronts a contemporary malignancy of Western society by asking: "What sort of truth is it that crushes the freedom to seek the truth?"

To understand what really happened at the so-called Nazi "death camps," one must read *Dissecting the Holocaust.* This 608-page softcover book is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $29.95. TBR subscribers are invited to take 10% off that price. Inside the U.S. add $3 per book S&H. Outside the U.S. add $6 per book S&H. To order with MasterCard or Visa, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free or include your credit card number and expiration date along with your written request to the above address.

the Christian Democrats, Germany's biggest political party, fighting for the principles of the self-defending democracy, and now I was well on my way to becoming a victim of this very system. Now I could see that German trial law is the crown and culmination of the whole phony system. I was given to understand that my misdeed was considered particularly reprehensible—compared with murder and rape—and that was the reason for its priority referral to the highest court. Because of this priority referral I was denied the possibility of a second fact-finding hearing, in which I could have introduced new evidence and pointed out the errors made by the first judge involved in my case.

Every German TV viewer is familiar with normal court procedure. While a trial is under way, the court reporter is always sitting alone at a stenographic table or stand, industriously typing away and creating an official court record. That is the way it is done in America, England, Austria and even in German civil trials.

But not in German criminal trials. Here, no court record is kept.

This is extremely ominous, since afterward it cannot be pointed out just what the judge, prosecutor, defendant, defense attorney or witness has said. This opens the door very wide for lies and errors on the part of the judge. I have given several examples of how my presiding judge falsified testimony during the course of my trial in several critical points.[10]

*"Of course I would never have the chance to prove that my accusations are right, since it conflicted with the testimony of three judges. In a contest between three judges and a convicted criminal, who wins?"*

Of course I would never have the chance to prove that my accusations are right, since it conflicted with the testimony of three judges. In a contest between three judges and a convicted criminal, who wins? However, that is all irrelevant now. The point to be made is that there is absolutely no excuse for German criminal courts' not keeping a court record, considering the state of modern stenographic technology. The absence of such a record invites all kinds of judicial misconduct. Not even the best judge remembers everything that was said in his court. And even if the discrepancies I have described were remedied, there would still remain the worst evil of all. That is the very existence of a political judiciary, which is bound to find a way to convict whomever it targets.

## HUMAN RIGHTS IN GERMANY

One of the Allied conditions for establishing the Federal Republic of Germany was the creation of a "Federal Bureau for Protection of the Constitution." This Orwellian device's name was chosen in order not to give German citizens the impression that they were exposed to governmental snooping, which was of course the mission of the bureau. From this bureau subsequently evolved, within the Interior Ministry, the Department for Protection of the Constitution.

Recently, Claus Nordbruch exhaustively documented the scandalous jurisdictional expansion of this domestic spy service.[11] Although this department possesses no police or legal resources, it nevertheless wields tremendous power. If an individual or organization is mentioned in one of its "Constitutional Protection" reports, it is the social equivalent of a death sentence. The person or institution targeted is ostracized and shunned like a leper, fired from his job and denied the right of appeal before the employment courts.

Germany today:

• Right: "Offenses with right-wing extremist background," that is: "Propaganda Offenses" and "Stirring up the People";

• Left: "Offenses with left-wing extremist background," generally referred to as "other offenses";

• Foreign: Offenses committed by foreign extremists, mainly against the German law of organizations ("*Vereinsgesetz*") by Kurds in the prohibited Kurdish Liberation Army PKK.[12]

Especially right-wingers are persecuted in Germany.

The role of the victorious Allies is evident also in the first disfranchisement of a political party, which occurred early in the 1950s. In those days the newly organized German Reich Party, which was very popular among former soldiers and the patriotically inclined, was enjoying rapid growth and electoral successes. The leading personality and draft horse of the new party was Maj. Gen. Otto Ernst Remer. Because of his success he was visited by an Allied delegation. They issued him an alternative: either quit the Reich Party or else the Allies would ban it. Remer refused to knuckle under, and the party was banned.[13] For the sake of appearances the KPD (Communist Party of Germany) was also banned, but it promptly re-emerged as the DKP (German Communist Party.)

In 1954 the Youth Protection Act was passed and the "Federal Censorship Office for Youth Endangering Publications" was founded. At the request of various public agencies it can index publications, which are then disapproved for youthful readers and removed from the public market. When this happens, the publications cease to exist, of course. Originally touted as protection of juveniles against pornography and the glorification of violence, this department has increasingly misused its power to censor politically suspect publications. In the 1970s, this censorship was applied primarily against the political left. Since the 1980s, it has been used primarily against publications on the right.[14]

The introduction of the emergency decrees ("*Notstandsgesetze*"), which occurred toward the end of the 1960s, was a decisive step toward gutting constitutional rights. These laws were intended to enable the government to restrict civil rights in case of a severe conflict with the Soviet Union. Before the emergency decrees were introduced, it was legally impossible for the government to restrict individual rights. It has now become commonplace.

Controversy over the emergency decrees also gave impetus to the student revolt that occurred at the end of the 1960s. With good reason, the students feared that the decrees would open the door to despotism, which they mistakenly believed would be "fascistic" in nature.

When the emergency decrees were finally accepted under the Grand Coalition of conservatives and socialists at the end of the sixties, the "extraparliamentary opposition" ("*Ausserparlamentarische Opposition*," APO) was organized, which challenged the accumulation of power within the established parties through struggles in the street. Out of this APO developed the terrorist movement of the 1970s, which gave the government a pretext for restricting human rights still further. As I can personally attest, it became permissible to search domiciles, tap telephones and open mail, even without official court permission, provided the intent was to head off "development of a potentially dangerous situation" ("*Gefahr im Verzug*").

According to a French study, there are currently more political prisoners in Germany than in the [Communist] German Democratic Republic in the year before its collapse.

However, these politically motivated offenders, who were sentenced for inciting the people, denying the holocaust, and the continuation of banned organizations, are not perceived as political prisoners in this country. These are mainly young people who thus turn into martyrs of the national resurrection of Germany.

## THE DECKERT LAW

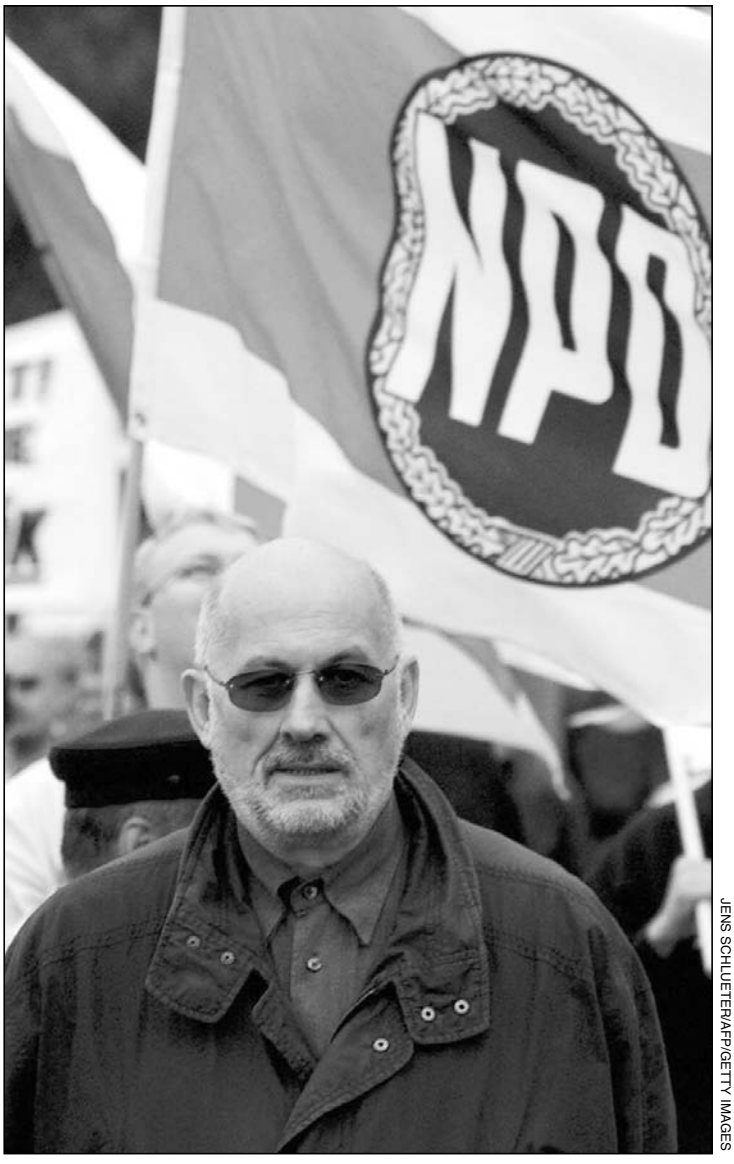
No one seems interested in the fact that organized crime is not caused by inadequate legislation, but rather by lack of support for the police and lack of will on the part of politicians, who are frequently involved in racketeering.[14]

The period around 1980 also saw the first flowering of Holocaust Revisionism.[15] The government responded to this challenge with another streamlining of its procedure for prosecuting thought crime. It raised such violations to the level of crimes that are to be prosecuted automatically, i.e., they no longer must be initiated by complaints by Jews. This is the so-called Engelhardt or Staeglich law.

Since Germany's reunification, in 1989-1990, a flood of patriotism and patriotic organizations has been sweeping across Germany. International power brokers were then exerting tremendous pressure upon Germany to repress the patriotic movement.

In the course of this repression several xenophobic attacks have occurred, some of which may well have been engineered. Certainly the government has exploited all the attacks in order to create the specter of a "brown threat," a resurgence of fascism. As a result of this, on December 1, 1994, Germany's Penal Code was changed on an unprecedented scale. Freedom of opinion regarding German social taboos such as foreigners, multi-culture, Jews, the holocaust and the Third Reich has been banished altogether. I am referring to the new Article 130, the so-called Deckert Law.

The government's most recent step toward total surveillance occurred at the end of the 1990s. This was the so-called "Great Spying Assault" ("*Grosser Lauschangriff*"), which legalizes constant residential surveillance with microphones and cameras under certain circumstances. Simultaneously, the German judiciary launched prosecutions of foreigners as well as German nationals for disseminating "contraband" documents over the Internet.




JENS SCHLUETER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

**German human rights attorney** Horst Mahler is shown above during a nationalist demonstration in Leipzig, Germany. German state authorities blocked Mahler from traveling to the former Auschwitz work camp where he planned to hold a rally to bring attention to the plight of historians incarcerated for questioning specific facts about the holocaust myth. Abandoning his early affinities for Marxism, Mahler has been quoted as saying: "As a cultureless *Volk* [people] we live in a second Stone Age. It requires some effort of thought to really extinguish the mental vacuum—this condition of absolute negativity, which threatens to destroy us now as humans and as a people. . . . Let us be warriors of thought! Let us argue together—for God and our forefathers' country."

## GERMANY TODAY

In Germany at present, all the following are treated as contraband or illegal activities:

• Anything that might be construed as a threat to public order can be prohibited at the discretion of a prosecutor or judge.

• All the symbols, gestures, songs, speeches and poems that directly or indirectly suggest anything associated with the Third

Reich are prohibited.

• Criticism of "multicultural" society and immigration policy can be construed as an illegal act.

• It is unlawful to investigate the circumstances surrounding National Socialist crimes, whether actual or alleged.

• Every critical researcher who investigates the Third Reich works under the threat of persecution and suppression.

• The statute of limitations for journalistic crime, regulated independently by the German states (Bundesland), which was heretofore six months, has been extended in some states to five or even ten years.

• Even criticism of established parties, government and its representatives can be prosecuted as an offense.

As a result, thousands of books have been burned, tens of thousands of German citizens punished for thought crimes, hundreds of citizens thrown into prison, and numerous opposition parties and other organizations outlawed. Other parties and political groupings are severely restricted in their constitutionally guaranteed rights. They are subjected to monstrous social and criminal punishment, if they openly oppose or expose the conditions mentioned above. The formation of a parliamentary or extraparliamentary opposition to these despotic conditions has thus been made legally impossible.

If one criticizes despotic measures, one makes oneself liable for prosecution on grounds of maligning the government, its representatives and symbols. The government has hermetically sealed itself off from all criticism and possibility of reform.

*"Thousands of books have been burned, tens of thousands of German citizens punished for thought crimes, hundreds of citizens thrown into prison, and numerous opposition parties and other organizations outlawed."*

In view of such conditions it is not surprising that political scientists, sociologists and historians no longer dare to call things by their real names. They are afraid of being hauled before the criminal police and sentenced to severe punishment over trivial expressions of political opinion. The Pfeifenberger case demonstrates very well the course that contemporary developments are taking. It makes the present situation clear to even the most befuddled German professor.[16]

In all the years I have been associated with representatives of German intellectual life, I have been hearing formulaic expressions such as "freedom is in peril" and "are our opinions really free?" It has now become clear that freedom is not "endangered"—it no longer exists. Likewise there is no longer any question about whether one's thoughts are still free. Given the present climate of anxiety in our general society, media and government, many citizens are actually afraid to formulate opinions. More and more often one hears it said: "You can't think that" or "you can't say that." People are afraid to openly discuss conditions in Germany because they could suffer serious consequences if they do.

Prof. Gottfried Dietze (emeritus) of Johns Hopkins University responded to my request of comment from the unassailable position of a retired emeritus in a foreign country. His response was discouraging. The world has already dragged Germany through the mud so badly, that he chooses not to make the situation even worse with negative comments about present day conditions in his beloved fatherland. What a heartbreaking observation.

There is a little German witticism going around that illustrates the difference between the former Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR; East Germany) and the present government. Today's Germany does the opposite of what the DDR used to do: it keeps its citizens fat and politically impotent and takes away their hope of escape by incorporating all German territory and pressing its neighbors to act as she wishes, and so she has no further need of self-firing robot guns at the borders. Things are not much different in Austria and Switzerland, and the other European countries have also begun to march in step, not at least because of German pressure. Thus France recently installed a telephone hotline: Dial 114 to denounce a Revisionist. This is no joke, my friends—there is actually a nationwide emergency telephone number that allows the government to compile a list of Revisionists. In 1994 Germany had a president named Richard von Weizsaecker who publicly called upon children to spy on their parents and vice versa in order to discourage the growth of right-wing sentiments.

Only totalitarian states can sink this low. On January 19, 1993, Mr. E. Mussmann, professor of police law at the Ludwigsburg Academy for Public Administration, delivered a lecture to the German Catholic Student Organization Nordgau Prag in Stuttgart, entitled "How the Police Change with the Times." In this lecture he criticized the relentless undermining of constitutional rights and the expanding power of the police apparatus. Prof. Mussmann remarked that, if these trends were not reversed, he would not want to live in Germany in 40 years, because it would have become a police state with pronounced Orwellian tendencies. Prof. Mussmann was mistaken. It took only seven years.

Therefore I declare to the world and posterity that:

1. Germany has become a totalitarian dictatorship; and

2. Resistance has become necessary if Germany is to regain its freedom.

All those who, because of this peaceful statement, are now heaping faggots with which to burn me at the stake prove that I am telling the truth.

Let me assure you that I would prefer to be mistaken in this. Proof that I am mistaken would be if I could return to Germany and not disappear in prison for many years. But since nobody thinks this would happen, I probably am not mistaken: The Federal Republic of Germany is the most consummate dictatorship that has ever existed on German soil.

My fellow Germans, when will you finally stand up and say aloud: "We have been robbed of honor and freedom"?

Today no one is dying of privation, but wealth has corrupted and crippled our spirits. Just what are we afraid of? To hell with our worldly possessions; we must have the courage to listen

PHOTO FROM ADELAIDEINSTITUTE.ORG

## "Only the truth . . ."

Austrian engineer Wolfgang Froehlich (left), 52, was sentenced to three years in jail for stating that there were no homicidal gas chambers, no use of Zyklon B gas, and no mass exterminations by the Nazi regime during World War II. When asked about his conviction Froehlich responded "*Ich bekenne mich natuerlich nicht schuldig. Ich habe nur die Wahrheit gesagt.*" (Of course I am not guilty. I told only the truth.) Froehlich, called to vouch for the authenticity of Juergen Graf's findings in the Graf/Gerhard Foerster trial, found himself threatened with prosecution if he testified. In Switzerland it is unsafe to tell the truth on the witness stand if your truth happens to differ from the holocaustian orthodoxy. Also attacked by the Swiss court were Rudolf's publisher for publishing his findings, and, incredible as it may seem, his attorney for defending him.

to our hearts. Not until the day comes when German prisons can no longer hold all the German prisoners of conscience will the Sun dawn upon a free Germany."

Article 20(4) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany: "All Germans have the right to resist anyone who attempts to overthrow this [liberal democratic] system, provided no other remedy is available." ❖

**ENDNOTES:**

[1]Cf. OLG Duesseldorf, Ref. 2 Ss 155/91 - 52/91 III; BVG Ref. 2 BrR 367/92; OLG Celle, Ref. 3 Ss 88/93, Monatszeitschrift fuer Deutsches Recht (MDR), 48(6) (1994) 608.

[2]Udo Walendy, Landgericht Bielefeld, February 1992; Gerd Honsik, Oberlandesgericht Muenchen, March 1992; David Irving, Amtsgericht Muenchen, May 1992; Herrn Detscher, Amtsgericht Muenchen, July 1992; Max Wahl, Landgericht Muenchen, July 1992, Otto Ernst Remer, Landgericht Bad Kissingen, September 1992; Artur Vogt, Landgericht Nuernberg, March 1994.

[3]He hurried out of the courtroom and straight to the telephone, so perturbed he did not notice that an acquaintance of mine was looking over his shoulder. My acquaintance observed that he chose the area code 0228 (Bonn.) In the ensuing conversation he asked what he should do next, since he had no legal grounds to dismiss me.

[4]Proceedings against O.E. Remer, Landgericht Schweinfurt, Ref. 1 KLs 8 Js 10453/92.

[5]Presiding Judge Peter Stockhammer, Landgericht Nuernberg, Ref. 6/38 Ns 341 Js 31951/92.

[6]Proceedings against Remer, *op. cit.* (note 4), justified by the Federal Supreme Court "because we have always done it this way," judicial jargon for "in compliance with the decision criteria for all Federal German courts," Ref. 1 StR 193/93.

[7]Proceedings against Udo Walendy, *op. cit.* (note. 2), after sentencing, in conversation between the prosecutor and defending attorney Hajo Herrmann

[8]Either proceedings against Detscher or Wahls. See footnote 2.

[9]For details see: G. Rudolf "In der Bundesacht," Staatsbriefe 6(12) (1995) S. 10-15; Reprint in Herbert Verbeke (Hg.), Kardinalfragen zur Zeitgeschichte, VHO. Berchem 1996, S. 51-57; online: www.vho.org/D/Kardinal/BundesachtR.html

[10]Cf. Germar Rudolf, "Webfehler im Rechtsstaat," Staatsbriefe 7(1) (1996) S. 4-8; Reprint in Herbert Verbeke (Hg.), aaO. (Anm. 9), S. 59-63; online: www.vho.org/D/Kardinal/WebfehlerR.html

[11]Der Verfassungsschutz, Hohenrain, Tuebingen, 1999.

[12]Personal communication, OE. Remer.

[13]Regarding the history of censorship in Germany see C. Nordbruch, Sind *Gedanken noch frei?*, Universitas, Muenchen, 1998; on ideological one-sidedness see E. Jesse, *Verfassungsschutz in der Demokratie*, Carl Heymanns Verlag, Koeln, 1990, 304.

[14]Cf. Dagobert Lindlau, *Der Mob*, Heyne, Muenchen, 1998. I personally read an earlier version of this book, probably Hoffmann u. Campe, Hamburg, 1987

[15]Arthur R. Butz's book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (1976), Faurisson's article in *Le Monde* (1978/79), his *Mémoir en Défense* (1980), Staeglich's book *Der Auschwitz-Mythos* (1979), Sanning's article on statistics and his book *The Dissolution* (1980/1983), Henri Roques's *The Confessions of Kurt Gerstein* (1985).

[16]See Rudi Zornig, "Zum Gedenken an Werner Pfeifenberger," VffG 4(2) (2000), S. 127-130, online: vho.org/VffG/2000/2/Zornig127-130.html.

[17]These data refer to "thought crimes" as registered by the German "Federal Bureau of Investigation" (Bundeskriminalamt) with confirmed or unconfirmed suspicion of a political background of the offense. This does not mean that all cases lead to a conviction or even to sentences with prison terms. The number of prison terms handed down is probably not exceeding a few hundred per year. We intentionally included only those offenses that cannot be described as real crimes, i.e., which in the States are covered by the First Amendment. That means: constraint, threat, property damage, breach of peace, arson, assault and other offenses are not included.

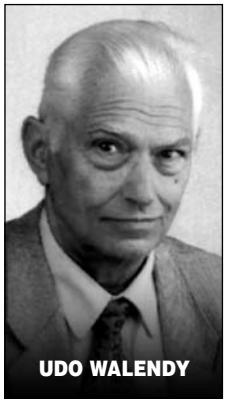
***GERMAR RUDOLF*** is perhaps the most important addition to the worldwide Holocaust Revisionist movement during the 1990s. Rudolf studied at the University of Bonn from 1983 to 1989, with the primary study area in electrochemistry. In 1990 he commenced a doctorate at the Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart in natural sciences. Rudolf's entry into the Holocaust Revisionist movement occurred as a result of his involvement with Otto Ernst Remer, a former SS general who was instrumental in defeating the putsch attempt against Hitler in July 1944. Remer was the defendant in a trial, and Rudolf was commissioned to produce a scientific report that would prove that the gas chambers at the Auschwitz camps were a physical impossibility. When he proved just that, his troubles with Germany began. Leaving Germany for fear that he would be imprisoned, Rudolf came to the United States and began *The Revisionist* magazine in Chicago. He married an American woman, but that did not stop his recent extradition to Germany and to jail. His wife is presently pregnant.

# How It All Began

## The London Decree of August 8, 1945

**Every decent person is of course against war criminals, such as people who send airplanes into foreign lands to drop bombs on the civilians there from a height of 50,000 feet and individuals who torture helpless prisoners. But sometimes the term "war criminal" is perversely stretched to include individuals who are not criminals and are not even involved in a war, as happened at the Nuremberg Trials. On August 8, 1945, the Allies signed the London Agreement. This legal pact mandated the prosecution of supposed "war criminals" by the International Military Tribunal. The agreement was signed by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union—the victors of the war. The people to be tried were the losers of the war. No Allied war criminal was even considered for trial. No neutral or pro-Axis nation was allowed to have anything to say about it. Here is an article by oft-jailed dissident German historian Udo Walendy about this scandalous agreement.**

**BY UDO WALENDY**


UDO WALENDY

The basis of the jurisdiction of the victorious powers in post-war Germany was a 1945 decree by the "Big Four," the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR, legally binding for the "Federal Republic of Germany" by a paragraph in the Transition Treaty of 1955. Beyond this obligation, by Article 142a of the German Basic Law [in effect, what passes for the constitution of Germany], these terms received their constitutional anchor. The German nation is also bound to the observation of this legal decree by Article 25 of the constitution, which stipulates that "general regulations of the international law" take precedence over internal German laws and are legally binding. The London Decree with all its consequences constitutes *de facto* international law.

Since its principles are directed against Germany alone, the London Decree does not recognize "war criminals" of other nations, particularly those of the victors. The principles of "equal rights for all" and of "no laws with retroactive legal force," and also the principles of international law, according to which it is illegal to interfere in the domestic affairs of foreign states—this includes legislation and jurisdiction—are all violated by the London Decree.

The decree is as follows (original text in *From the Files of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg [IMT],* Vol. 1, 12):

> The governments of Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union have reached agreement in London [according to a British White Book] as to the prosecution of the main war criminals of the European Axis. This agreement plans to set up an international military tribunal after consulting the control council for Germany concerning the case against the main war criminals, with reference to the Moscow declaration of October 30, 1943, that reserves the punishment of the main war criminals, whose deeds cannot be defined geographically, to a common decision of the governments of the Allies. The signatory states of the agreement pledge to arrest the war criminals on

MPI/GETTY IMAGE

**Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel,** Hitler's chief military adviser in WWII, is shown above signing the unconditional surrender to the Allies including the Soviets in Berlin in May 1945. A first surrender to the Western Allies alone had taken place a few days previously by Gen. Alfred Jodl. Keitel was executed the following year after his conviction at Nuremberg on trumped-up war crimes charges. Although few know it, Germany still has no officially signed peace treaty after 60 years and remains an occupied territory.

their own territory or by extradition for the purpose of trial. The agreement does not anticipate judgment with respect to the regulations of the Moscow Declaration concerning the return of war criminals to the countries where the crimes were committed. The statutes of the International Military Tribunal representing an essential portion of the agreement consist of seven articles.

In the first article (parts 1-5) the International Military Tribunal is established, and it is decided that the court will consist of a representative and deputy of each of the four signatory powers and the presence of all eight representatives and deputies is required for a quorum. The tribunal rules by a majority of the votes. In case of a parity of votes the president of the tribunal rules. The possible establishment of other tribunals is planned.

The second article deals with general principles of jurisdiction. In part six it is stated that the tribunal established by the agreement mentioned in part one of the first article for passing sentence on the main war criminals of the states belonging to the European Axis has the right to try all persons who in the interest of the European Axis states have committed one of the following crimes either as individuals or as members of an organization or group:

a) Crimes against peace: that is, planning, preparation, initiation or execution of an aggressive war or a war in violation of international treaties, settlements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or in a conspiracy of performing one of the acts mentioned above.

b) War crimes: that is, violation of the military laws or customs of war. Such violations comprise, without being limited to, murder, maltreatment, deportation for slave labor or any other purpose of members of the civilian population of or in occupied territories; murder or maltreatment of captives of war or persons on the open seas; killing of hostages; pillage of public or private property; wanton destruction of cities, marketplaces or villages, or any devastation not justified by military necessity.

c) Crimes against humanity: that is, murder, genocide,

enslavement, deportation or any other inhuman actions committed against any civilian population before or during war; persecution on political, racial or religious grounds, committed in execution of a war crime or in connection with a crime regardless of whether or not the deed was an offense against the law of the country it was committed in. Instigators, plotters and participants who conspired in the design of one of the crimes mentioned above are to be held responsible for all the actions of any persons executing the crime.

In part seven of the second article it is stated that the official rank of a defendant, be it head of a state or as a responsible public servant, shall neither pass for exemption from execution nor as an extenuating circumstance.

In part eight it is stated that the fact that a defendant acted on order of his government or a superior shall not be considered as exemption from punishment, but may, however, be regarded as an extenuating circumstance if the tribunal so decides.

In part nine it is stated that in a trial against an individual member of a group or organization the tribunal (in connection with any deed the defendant is convicted of) can declare the entire group or organization of which the defendant was a member to be criminal. After receiving the charge the tribunal appropriately notifies the group or organization that the prosecution intends to file a petition. In this case each member of the group or organization is entitled to file a petition to be heard on the question of the criminal character of the group or organization. The tribunal has the right to permit or reject the petition. If the petition is permitted the tribunal determines how the petitioner shall be represented and heard.

*"The London Decree is in its entire outline a general power of attorney for the victors, clothed in juridical terms, for imposing eternal punishment on the defeated German people and for establishing the "collective guilt" of Germany."*

In part 10 it is stated that if a group or organization has been declared criminal by the tribunal, then the competent national authority of each signatory power has the right to bring an action against any person for belonging to such a criminal group or organization before national, military or occupation courts. In such a case, the criminal character of the group or organization is taken for granted and considered beyond question.

In part 11 it is stated that each person sentenced by the tribunal can be charged with a crime different from the affiliation with a criminal group or organization. In case of the conviction of the accused for such affiliation, the tribunal can impose additional penalties.

In part 12 it is stated that the tribunal is entitled to proceed with the trial in the absence of the person charged with one of the crimes mentioned in part six of this decree if the accused cannot be located or if the tribunal for other reasons in the interest of justice deems it necessary to try the case in the absence of the accused.

In the third article, parts 14 and 15 state that the committee for trial and prosecution of main war criminals shall stipulate that each signatory power nominate a chief prosecutor for the determination of proceedings against the main war criminals and for their prosecution, and that these chief prosecutors form a committee that passes judgment by a majority of votes. Their duties will be established.

In the fourth article, part 16 states that each accused party receiving an indictment shall be provided with proper notice as to the time of the hearing in a language intelligible to him, that he is entitled to explain the actions he is charged with, that the preliminary inquiry shall be carried on in a language comprehensible to him, that he has the right to defend himself or be represented by a lawyer, and that he is entitled to produce evidence directly or through his lawyer and to cross-examine each witness for the prosecution.

In the fifth article, part 18 states that the tribunal shall:

a) Curtail the trial to an expeditious hearing of the charges,

b) Take measures to prevent any action that could cause needless delay and to reject trifling questions and expositions of any kind,

c) Punish improper conduct with suitable reprimand, including the exclusion of the accused and his attorney from particular or all further court actions.

Part 19 states that the tribunal is not obligated to observe the rules of proof, that it shall broadly proceed in a fast and informal manner and that it will allow at its discretion any evidence that seems of value.

Part 20 states that prior to hearing evidence, the tribunal may demand information about it in order to decide on its importance.

Part 21 states that the tribunal shall not demand evidence for notorious facts but shall bear them in mind *ex officio*; included are public government records and reports of the United Nations, including the actions and documents of the committees in the different Allied countries installed for the investigation of war crimes, as well as the protocols and decisions by military or other courts of any of the United Nations.

Part 24 states that witnesses of the prosecution are in the course of trial to be interrogated first and thereafter those for the defense. After this the prosecution or counsel for the defense may introduce counter-evidence deemed admissible by the tribunal.

Part 29 states that if the control council for Germany, after having sentenced an accused, uncovers further evidence that could serve as a basis for a new charge, it shall report accordingly to the committee established in keeping with Part 14 of this decree, in order to take steps that seem suitable in the interest of justice.

Part 30 stipulates that all legal expenses are to be covered by funds at the disposal of the control council of Germany.

The agreement was subsequently joined by Greece, Denmark, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Abyssinia, Honduras, Norway, Panama, Luxembourg, Haiti, New Zealand, India, Venezuela, Uruguay and Paraguay.

# *The Holocaust: The 'Giant With Feet of Clay'*

"You, O king, were watching; and behold a great image! This great image, whose splendor was excellent, stood before you; and its form was awesome. This image's head was of fine gold, and its chest and arms of silver, its belly and his thighs of bronze, its legs of iron, its feet partly of iron and partly of clay. You watched while a stone was cut out without hands, which struck the image on its feet of iron and clay, and broke them in pieces. The the iron, the clay, the bronze, the silver and the gold were crushed together, and became like chaff from the summer threshing floors; the wind carried them away so that no trace of them was found. And the stone that struck the image became a great mountain and filled the whole Earth." —Daniel 2:31-35

According to the official version of history, during World War II the German National Socialists carried out a mass murder against the Jewish population that was unparalleled in its monstrousness and its systematic ruthlessness. Many millions of Jews, we are told, were taken from territories and killed, mostly in gas chambers, but some in gas vans. We are also told the Germans massacred an immense number of Jews behind the Eastern Front. The total number of victims of gassing or shooting as well as of those who died from disease, exhaustion, hunger or other cause runs to 6 million.

This claimed unique genocide has been labeled with the word "holocaust," which comes from the Greek word for "entirely burned," and which has spread throughout and beyond the Anglo-Saxon language domain since the release of the U.S. motion picture of the same name in 1979.

The version of the fate of the Jews during World War II just summarized can be found in all the dictionaries and history books of the Western world. It is taken as axiomatic in any public discussion on the "holocaust." Deviation from this version is discouraged. Dissenting voices are stilled by powerful media censorship and in many European states they are suppressed with police-state terror tactics. . . .

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**Taken from Swiss scholar Juergen Graf's *The Giant With Feet of Clay* (softcover, 128 pages, #252, $11.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers). It is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. The book is a vivisection and refutation of Raul Hilberg's holocaust reference *The Extermination of the European Jews*, a book cited by the holocaust lobby as one of the cornerstone reference books supporting holocaust lore.**

## CONCLUSIONS

The London Decree, which is nothing less than the basic *de facto* law of contemporary Germany, is in its entire outline a general power of attorney for the victors, clothed in juridical terms, for imposing punishment on the defeated German people, from death, imprisonment and extradition to defamation, and for establishing the "collective guilt" of the German people. When in Part 6 new types of crimes ("crime against humanity" and "crime against peace") were retroactively introduced, the wording "participation in a conspiracy" allows the prosecution of any German soldier or worker who had been fighting for Germany.

The arbitrary definition of an organization of the defeated enemy as "criminal" and the penal incrimination of each member of the organization, regardless of whether or not he himself committed a crime, is a measure which future generations will condemn as itself a crime against humanity.

Part 19, which releases the tribunal from any rule of evidence, and Part 21, according to which the tribunal shall not demand evidence for "self-evident" facts but bear them in mind, *ex officio*, not only disdain all justice, but also demonstrate that the authorities of the "civilized nations" knew which miscarriages of justice they needed to carry out the desired vengeance. If one moreover considers the use of the formula "self-evident facts" in the tribunal proceedings, the shamelessness of the new international law becomes altogether evident.

The whole arrangement then was named "new natural law" set up by the "civilized and peace-loving nations" as opposed to the "unlawful Nazi state," supposedly uniquely "criminal" and supported by "criminal organizations." Incidentally, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved of the London Decree as well as the verdicts of the Nuremberg Tribunal. This characterizes the degree to which under the victorious powers the definition of natural law and the international organizations deriving from it start from unjust prerequisites and therefore can guarantee neither justice nor peace.

* * *

The brainwashing of the German nation began with occupation law, and continued with professional licenses and prohibition of profession. (It should be noted that obtaining these licenses usually involved hundreds of thousands of Reichsmarks or occupation marks.) The power structure and guidelines were established—the succession policy worked like a transmission belt, transferring the views of the rulers onto the masses.

Only those who agreed to "howl with the wolves," who accepted—without criticism—everything, could participate in the reconstruction of Germany. Even better was to refer eagerly and with moral indignation to the slower rethinkers, and thereby to transfer to others the inculcated portions of guilt.

What kind of people came streaming into defeated Germany from the ends of the Earth? Let another pass judgment on this. Writes Kurt Ziesel:

> Instead of apostles of humanity, apostles of hate came to Germany, instead of genuine democrats came deceived worshippers of Communism, and began that strange kind of re-education of German people, eagerly assisted by these hasty servants of new masters and by the hyenas of misery, which appear at all catastrophes in world history . . .

These ambitious carpetbaggers moved into positions of power without difficulty and heaped all responsibility and all blame upon the small idealists who were then dragged through the camps for years on end, who were robbed of their income and their property and were driven into misery and bitterness, while numerous opportunists, formerly under Josef Goebbels as well as other National Socialist bigwigs, then pretended to be "democratic re-educators."

I must state here with emphasis that no one could or would be forced in the Third Reich to write something or to announce publicly what was not his own opinion. This is not now the case.

For example, in 1945 a man in a Norwegian officer's uniform came to Germany. His name before he had fled Germany because of his Communist connections in 1933 was Herbert Frahm, his new name: Willy Brandt.

This Norwegian news correspondent of the New York Overseas News Agency, which supplied the American newspapers, had furnished war-propaganda horror reports during the war about alleged happenings within the German-dominated regions, including "the 6 million destroyed Jews" tale (*Die Welt*—U.S. journalist H.R. Wishengrad of *The New York Times*). In 1942, Brandt had published a textbook for partisans called *Guerrilla War*, an instruction book for assassination. Finally, in his book *Verbrecher und Andere Deutsche* ("Criminals and Other Germans," Oslo, 1946), he commended himself with the following views as a representative of "progressive" politics:

**HERBERT FRAHM aka WILLY BRANDT**
Frahm, an ardent communist, fled Germany in 1933. In 1945 he reappeared and recommended that 1 million German civilian leaders and former National Socialists be executed. This German-hating carpetbagger became mayor of West Berlin and then Germany's chancellor.

I have never been enthusiastic about death sentences, but as the way in which we live is constructed, I believe that it will be necessary to wipe out many worthless Nazi lives. (32)

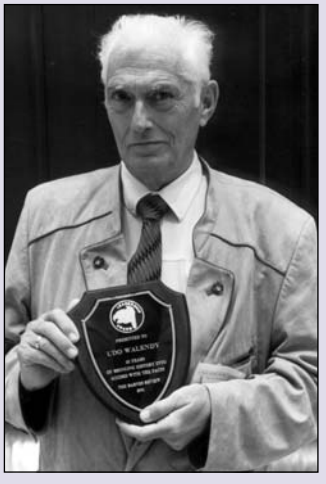
The Nazis—in Germany and in other countries—are guilty. Guilty are not only the party leaders and Gestapo terrorists, but also the Junkers, industrialists, generals, bureaucrats, and professors who participated in unleashing the terror and the war. These groups must be destroyed, must be removed from influence on society, if there is to be hope for the construction of a German state of justice and a solid anti-fascist people's government.

On March 26, 1957, according to press reports (*Deutsche Wochen - zeitung*, Hanover, March 11, 1961), he was quoted as saying to the Danish daily *Politiken*:

> The German people suffer from the fact that they never had a genuine revolution. This chance existed in 1945, but the Allies spoiled it. Germany, historically seen, would have done well if, let us say, a million scoundrels and also some thousands of *Kreisleiters* [local leaders] had been expedited into eternity—and by their own countrymen.

Willy Brandt became governing mayor of West Berlin, presiding officer of the SPD and federal chancellor.

His friend, a man named Wehner, explained on October 7, 1930, in the Saxon Diet:

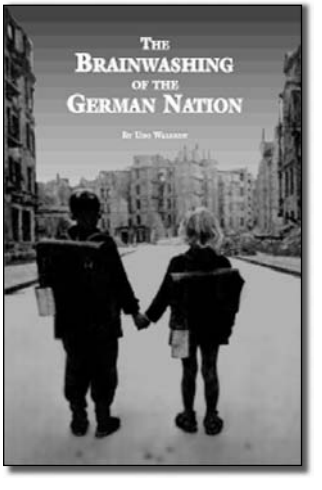


Above, Walendy receives a leadership award from THE BARNES REVIEW for lifetime achievement in history at the First TBR Conference, held in Washington, D.C.


# *The Brainwashing of the German Nation*

BY UDO WALENDY

Walendy, an uncompromisingly honest historian, was incarcerated several times for his re-examination of history and his refusal to accept the modern-day lies of the German government. The last time he was jailed, just a few years ago, he was more than 80 years old. This "dangerous" author describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German law, forced on these once-proud people, now stripped of their history and their culture—brainwashed by their conquerors. Can you stand the disturbing truth? Find out in this work by one of the world's most courageous scholars. Softcover, 64 pages—available only through TBR. #110, $8.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order by calling TBR toll free today at 1-877-773-9077 and charging to Visa or MasterCard or by sending your request with the form on page 80 of this issue to: TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See more hard-to-find Revisionist books and videos online at barnesreview.org.




Above, the cover of "*Brainwashing*" depicts two post-WWII German schoolchildren as they make their way to class through the rubble of their demolished city, only to begin their "re-education."

> We have the impression that one crime against the working class follows another, and the Social-Democratic treason against the workers is the systematic impediment of the struggle of the working masses by the Social-Democratic Party and the union bureaucracy. We Communists will make your lives, gentlemen, still a little more sour, so sour, in fact, that you will suffocate from it. We will see to it that we will be able to join this one-sixth of the earth [the USSR]; we will see to it that our table will be cleared of the bourgeoisie and her helpers as it has been done in the Soviet Union.

These few citations make it plain at least what the attitudes were of those people who emerged during the reconstruction of postwar West Germany.

But there came still quite different people into the defeated land. Anton Zischka wrote:

> It was dismantled "with a vengeance," and nearly exclusively by "industry officers," who in private life were experienced competitors of the Germans. [*War es ein Wunder?* 126]
>
> And so, there were sitting, for example, Allied control officers in the German chemical industry until 1953. There were these research supervisors in all state research institutes, and all German universities were kept under "close review." (Ibid., 126)

*"It is understandable from such hatred that all documentary forgeries, all perversions of justice, all murders and mass murders of the Allies and their auxiliaries were accepted without objections or were quietly ignored."*

The political personnel reservoir of the victors in the East and West was fed from worldwide sources. Some came in foreign uniforms and acquired German passports or names, some remained in Allied secret services, some shifted from concentration camps into high positions, and some remained as writers, now equipped with surprising new mental gifts. There were also numerous professors who, like Michael Freund, had written scientific, rather tendentious books supportive of National Socialist policies, and then suddenly arrived at the surprising conclusion—and also trained their graduate students in this—that the Third Reich had been an "epileptic seizure of the German people," a "nonsensical regime equipped with the mark of Cain's surpassing foolishness" (from the foreword in the book by his graduate student W. Bernhardt, *The German Armament 1934-1939*). It is understandable from such hatred that all documentary forgeries, all perversions of justice, all murders and mass murders of the Allies and their auxiliaries were accepted without objections or were quietly ignored by such professors, but also by others like, for example, Prof. Walter Rofer, who states clearly that the "brown era must not be considered objectively," or professors who reject the admission of certain historical facts as "undesirable." Such closed-mindedness is indeed the foundation of their sudden, new "morality."

Then, books and periodicals appeared, at first published by the occupiers themselves, and later with licenses issued to their accomplices. Finally, after four years of "reconstructive work," it was left up to each citizen to publish books, periodicals and newspapers, but in reality this proved to be extraordinarily difficult, as the existential dependency of each citizen—starting from school to the place of work—from the sources of information to the newly created "foundations of justice" remained intact. And these dependencies were still further increased by the steadily growing concentration of the key decision centers such as government, the authorities, parties, unions, press-, radio-, television-, art-, and association-monopolies, and, finally, the factories.

In this way, the militarily enforced "new view of the victors" of 1945 could become the "majority opinion of the German people" and could be further nourished without letup by additional public media, institutes, official and school directives, etc. Job seekers, some of whom, admittedly, did not know any different, steadily followed. The "old-line" thinkers who had not been swallowed by the chaos of war, could be defamed as "incorrigible," "radicals," "revanchists," "neo-Nazis," and often were sent quietly and without recourse into the cold.

And against each honest historian, hundreds, even thousands of documentary forgeries, perjured testimonies, lying publications, "historically effective theater pieces," articles, brochures, books (many created in "dramatic freedom") and other printed materials were put in circulation, so that refuting all of them in every detail would require a lifetime of work for generations of researchers.

Let us mention some of these forgeries: the numerous "key documents" about Hitler's "secret talks" (disproved by this writer in *Wahrheit fuer Deutschland—Die Schuldfrage des Zweiten Weltkrieges*, as well as *Europa in Flammen 1939-1945*, especially Vol. II), "secret memorial writings," *Hitler's Second Book*, numerous "documents" of the ADAP files, who knows how many "witness testimonies" extorted during the Nuremberg Trials, secret affairs in occupied German Eastern territories. And, finally, the many "diaries." An independent British researcher, David Irving, was:

> . . . horrified and depressed as a historian about the extent to which "diaries," at closer examination, turned out to be forgeries, or which revealed that they had been fabricated in many important passages—without exception always to the detriment of Hitler. Many such forgeries are known to be in official files.

The history-distorting memoirs are a chapter in themselves. In any case one knows "what the public likes." It likes what is publicly supported (with money, the press, television etc). Supported is what "serves re-education" and what pleases the ruling circles as "educationally desirable for the people." ❖

***Udo Walendy*** is a German historian best known for exposing propaganda photographs from World Wars I and II as fakes, doctored to indict Germany for phony atrocities. His Revisionist work included periodic publication of the magazine *Historical Facts*, D-4973 Vlotho/Weser, Postfach 1643, Germany. He was incarcerated in Germany as a result of his publishing the truth.

# Revisionism in Iran, France & the World

## Robert Faurisson Exposes the Forces Behind the Rampant Persecution of Historians

**SUBMITTED TO TBR BY PAUL FROMM**

French linguistics scholar Dr. Robert Faurisson has written a letter to Dr. Jawab Sharbaf, director of the Neda Institute of Political Sciences in Tehran. The letter documents the intellectual persecution of Revisionist historians, thinkers and publishers in much of Europe and the so-called "free world." The plight of Revisionists and the persecution they have suffered has been highlighted by recent comments of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. He pointed out that in the West you can deny the existence of God, but, in many European countries, to question even the slightest point of the new religion of "the holocaust" is to invite fines, prison and persecution. Says Paul Fromm, director of the Canadian Association for Free Expression: "With his recent statements on 'the myth of the holocaust,' the president of Iran has given new momentum to the development of Historical Revisionism, as is made plain by the following exchange between the managing director of the Neda Institute of Political Sciences and Robert Faurisson."

**DR. JAWAD SHARBAF'S LETTER TO FAURISSON:**

Dear Professor Faurisson:

I take this opportunity to express the deep sorrow of the Neda Institute of Scientific-Political Research and Studies to you and all Revisionists regarding the UN resolution on "Holocaust Day" [November 1, 2005]. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's recent remarks doubting the "holocaust" have created a favorable situation for Revisionism. Our assumption for the time being is that the president will undoubtedly do his best if you make contact and request assistance for organizing an international conference on Revisionism. Should you require any help in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With the best of good wishes,
Dr. Jawad Sharbaf, Managing Director, Neda Institute

**FAURISSON'S REPLY:**

Professor Robert Faurisson to Dr. Jawad Sharbaf, December 26, 2005

Dear Dr. Sharbaf,

I heartily thank you for your message and your proposal concerning the organization of an international Revisionist conference. In November of 2000 I had the honor of being a guest for a week in Teheran at the invitation of an Iranian government agency. On that occasion, I made the acquaintance of your Institute where I was welcomed by Dr. Soroush-Nejad and a group of professors, one of whom was then finishing the Persian translation of my *Memoir in Defense Against Those Who Accuse Me of Falsifying History* (1980).

For these last five years, during which we have maintained contact, I have noted that your country's political heads have been reluctant to denounce the lie of the alleged "holocaust" of the Jews, a lie whose ravages, wrought for more than half a century now, and to the particular detriment of the Palestinian people, are a disaster that worsens from year to year. I was hoping that one day a high government official would have the courage to put it plainly to the world that that "holocaust" was but a legend or a myth. On December 8, 2005—a date that will be

JENS SCHLUETER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

BEHROUZ MEHRI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

**SELF-PRESERVATION:** Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (left) delivers a speech to members of the Basij militia as they mark the 25-year anniversary of its foundation by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Ahmadinejad has defiantly brushed off Western and Zionist concerns about Iran's nuclear program in remarks aimed at countries "which are suspicious of Iran's nuclear activities," adding that no one "has given you the right to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear technology." The Army War College in America, a prestigious group of military men, has suggested that it is because of fear of Israel's massive, illegal nuclear arsenal that Iran is so aggressively pursuing nuclear weaponry. Ahmadinejad has also ired thought censors by coming out in favor of Revisionists who are researching scientific aspects of the so-called Jewish "holocaust." Ahmadinejad understands that the holocaust hoax has been wielded like a club on the Western world to "entitle" Israel to unquestioning political and monetary support, to the detriment of the Islamic world.

remembered—the president of your country, Mr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad—a name that will go down in history—dared to voice doubts on the historical reality of the alleged "holocaust."

On December 12, he spoke of it as a "myth." Moreover, he spoke in defense of the Revisionists' right to express themselves freely. On December 22, in Egypt, the general guide of the Muslim Brothers, Mohamed Mehdi Akef, also used the word "myth" in that regard but not without retracting in part two days later, so potent and intimidating is that myth. On December 23, an Iranian official, Mohamed-Ali Ramin, head of the Association for the Defense of the Rights of Muslim Minorities in the West, declared that your president wished to see the European governments let academics in their countries publish the results of their research into the "holocaust."

On November 1st, unanimously and without a vote, the representatives of the 191 countries constituting the UN adopted an Israeli-drafted resolution proclaiming January 27th "International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the holocaust." Moreover, this text "rejects any denial of the holocaust as an historical event, either in full or part." Thus are targeted all those who, like the Revisionists, demand a re-examination of the evidence and testimonies on which the argument of the alleged "holocaust" of the Jews is based. In the main, the upholders of that argument affirm that, during the second world war, the Germans: 1) had a policy of physical extermination of the Jews; 2) had designed, built and used great slaughterhouses for humans called gas chambers (not to be confused with the crematory ovens, which had nothing criminal about them); and 3) caused, by this means and others, the death of 6 million Jews.

The proposition was adopted through a sleight of hand that I have described in a text of which you are aware entitled "The UN Decides a Universal Ban on Revisionism."

The accusation brought by the Jews against the German people constitutes a libel. Marked with the sign of Cain, that people has thus far had no other recourse than to lose itself in contrition for a crime that it never committed. Sixty years after the war, Germany is still in a state of subjection and has not yet had the right to a peace treaty. The German (and Austrian) leaders ceaselessly ask the Jews' forgiveness and lay out colossal

financial "reparations" to Jewish or Zionist organizations and the State of Israel. For 60 years, those countries' rulers have lived in dread of arousing the wrath of the Jews; consequently they can be seen stifling any sign of Historical Revisionism. In Germany, in Austria—but also in a good many other countries in Europe—the Jews have succeeded in getting special laws passed serving to protect their own version of the history of World War II from any challenge.

The imposture of the "holocaust" is the sword and shield of the Jewish state—its No. 1 weapon. It enables the Jews and Zionists to indict the whole world: first Germany which, according to it, committed an abominable and unprecedented crime; then the rest of the world which had let that crime be committed. Jewish extremists and the Zionists have gone on to charge Churchill, [Franklin] Roosevelt, Truman, Stalin, de Gaulle, Pope Pius XII, the International Committee of the Red Cross as well as all the countries that took part in World War II and even all the neutral countries, beginning with Switzerland. All are accused of having been indifferent to the tragedy and of having let the Jewish people be exterminated as alleged.

So it is that in taking a position today against the lie of the "holocaust," Iran happens to be defending not only Palestine and the Arabo-Muslim world but also an entire part of the human race against a gigantic slander, blackmail and extortion operation.

You inform me that, thanks to President Ahmadinejad, the occasion may finally have arisen to envisage the holding of an international conference on Revisionism in Iran.

You surely know that the Revisionists were, in 2001, preparing to hold such a conference in Beirut from March 31 to April 2. But Israeli and American pressure became so threatening that Lebanese President Rafik Hariri had to forbid the gathering. We should therefore be happy to turn to President Ahmadinejad and request his help in holding a conference in your country. However, in view of the circumstances, such a project seems, sad to say, unrealizable at this moment. Allow me to explain why.

At present the main Revisionists who, in 2001, would have participated in the Beirut conference are either in prison, in exile or in a precarious situation that forbids them from crossing national borders and from boarding a flight at an international airport.

We may take the appalling case of Ernst Zuendel. Married to an American lady and living peacefully in the state of Tennessee, he was arrested outside his house on February 5, 2003, and thrown in jail under a pretext made of lies. Then he was delivered to Canada where, for two years, he languished in degrading conditions of solitary confinement in a high-security prison. Finally, he was handed over to Germany, where he is now in prison (in Mannheim) awaiting trial for the crime of Revisionism. In Canada, as in Germany, Revisionists are deprived of the right to defend themselves. In those countries, when a man accused of Revisionism stands before a judge, the latter begins, in line with the routine, by having him swear to tell the truth. But if, in the following minute, the accused says, for example: "I affirm that the alleged Nazi gas chambers did not exist because the truth—which I can well demonstrate—is that they could not exist . . .," the judge will interrupt him immediately. The Canadian judge will tell him: "Before this special court [christened 'human rights tribunal'] truth is no defense." As for the German judge, he will tell him: "You have not the right to challenge obvious facts of common knowledge ('*Offenkundig*')." Thus neither the Revisionist in question nor his lawyers can present a defense on the merits of the case. In Canada, Judge Pierre Blais, presiding alone without a jury over proceedings against Ernst Zuendel admitting of no appeal, the special court went so far as to examine anonymous witnesses in closed session. Then, in Mannheim, the chief judge dismissed in succession the four lawyers whom Ernst Zuendel had chosen, and this because he suspected them of Revisionism.

Still in the United States, near Chicago, the German citizen Germar Rudolf was recently kidnapped in the same style, torn from his American [pregnant] wife and their [unborn] child and delivered to Germany; he is in prison in Stuttgart.

*"A Canadian judge will tell a Revisionist defendant: 'Before this special court, truth is no defense.' As for the German judge, he will say: 'You have not the right to challenge obvious facts of common knowledge.'"*

The Belgian Siegfried Verbeke was arrested last summer at the Amsterdam airport and handed over by the Netherlands to Germany; he is in prison in Heidelberg.

British historian David Irving was arrested in November while traveling in Austria and is now in prison in Vienna.

These four persons risk being sentenced to years of imprisonment, except perhaps David Irving if, as his lawyer lets it be understood that he will do, he recants, shows repentance and pleads for the court's leniency.

Other Revisionists are in prison in Germany or Austria, notably the barrister Manfred Roeder, the school headmaster Ernst G. Koegel and the chemist Wolfgang Froehlich.

Germany has become Israel's "Guantanamo Bay" by the intermediary of a sort of judicial and police mafia that, in the United States and Canada, lashes out at Revisionists (and at certain Arabs or Muslims) within the so convenient framework of the "fight against terrorism."

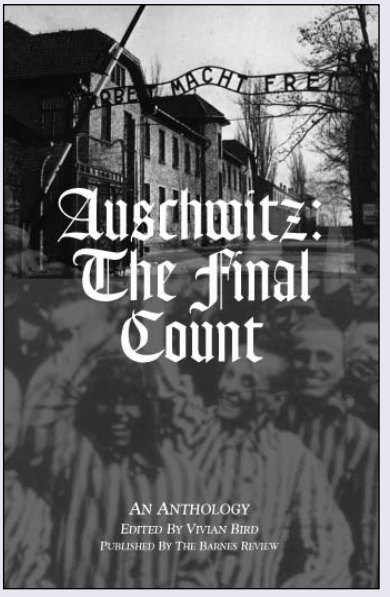
In Switzerland the Revisionists Gaston-Armand Amaudruz (84) and René-Louis Berclaz have recently gotten out of prison, but might well return there.

Some important Revisionists are living in exile in difficult conditions. I shall refrain here from naming either them or the countries where they have found refuge.

There remains the case of those Revisionists who are neither in prison nor in exile. Their existence is hardly more enviable. The police harass them; the courts convict them. To speak only of France, Jean Plantin (prosecuted in Lyon), Vincent Reynouard (prosecuted in Limoges) and Georges Theil (prosecuted in Grenoble, Limoges and Lyon) have been or are currently under diverse sentences, including that of imprisonment with-

# Auschwitz: The Final Count

## Historian Vivian Bird May Have Written the Most Comprehensive, Comprehensible, Damning Book Ever on the Holocaust . . .




Auschwitz is considered the horrific centerpiece of the theory that millions of Jews were relentlessly exterminated by the Nazi regime. It will prove instructive to set forth the official figures for Auschwitz as recorded in the official "death registry" of this most infamous of camps. From its inception in mid-1941 to its closing in December, 1944, a total of 73,137 inmates incarcerated in Auschwitz died. Of this figure, 65% (47,539) died of typhus. The balance of 25,898 either died of natural causes, suicide or execution for such matters as theft, assault on other inmates or guards and escape or attempted escape. Of the 73,137 dead, 52% (38,031) were Jews and are so carried on the official death roster.

The existence of this bureaucratic system that kept such careful records of those who did die and how they died refutes the crude and clumsy fictional representations of "official" history and of the constant drumbeat of sensational propaganda presented as fact in the mainstream media and in the fantasies of Hollywood.

To operate this huge bureaucracy at Auschwitz, a vast staff consisting of doctors, camp staff and trustee prisoners was required. The Auschwitz documents reveal that each new arrival was required to be listed and described on forms of which 12 to 14 carbon copies were required. For the bureaucratic registration of an Auschwitz prisoner who had died as a result of illness, 21 confirmatory signatures were required. In just the typing room of the prisoners' hospital, prisoner functionaries were engaged on nine typewriters day and night to complete the required forms.

—Excerpted from the Introduction to *Auschwitz: the Final Count* by Vivian Bird (pictured left)

Order your copy of *Auschwitz: The Final Count* which, besides some excellent work from Vivian Bird, also contains chapters from Thies Christophersen, Fred Leuchter, Willis A. Carto and William Lindsay. Softcover, 120 pages, #67—was ***$12.95***—now just ***$9.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $2 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $4 per book S&H outside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge your copy to Visa or MasterCard or send payment to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 80.

out remission. Bruno Gollnisch, member of the European Parliament, is to be summoned before a court in Lyon simply for having said that he wished historians could express themselves freely on the problem of the Nazi gas chambers' existence. I myself am to appear on June 20, 2006, at the 17th chamber of the Paris criminal court for having given a telephone interview of Revisionist substance to the Iranian television channel "Sahar"; charges were brought by Mr. Dominique Baudis, president of the Conseil Supérieur de l'audiovisuel.

Fredrick Toeben, an Australian national of German origin, had developed his Revisionist activity in Australia and on the Internet. While traveling in Germany and seeking to inquire at the source about judicial repression of Revisionism in that country, he soon found himself in prison there. Now back in Australia, he has been hit with a "gag order," that is, he is in principle bound to silence on pain of summary conviction for contempt of court.

In Poland, the Czech Republic, and other countries of Europe, Revisionists are also prosecuted and convicted.

In Sweden, Ahmed Rami carries on with indomitable courage a struggle for both Islam and Revisionism. His fight for Revisionism has earned him time in prison.

In Germany, the number of publications burned by the police because of Revisionism is not officially known but it might be considerable. Likewise in Canada.

I shall not relate here the Revisionists' exclusions from professions of all sorts in various countries or the family tragedies and suicides provoked by the repression. In Munich on the 25th of April 1995 the Revisionist Reinhold Elstner burned himself to death as a protest, as he had written, against "the Niagara of lies" poured upon his people. The mainstream German press passed his heroic act over in silence and the police there, doing as ordered, confiscated the bouquets of flowers laid at the site of that sacrifice and proceeded to question those who, by that gesture of compassion, had shown their own anguish. In France, armed Jewish groups use violence with impunity even in the halls of the central courthouse in Paris. Personally, between 1978 and 1993, I suffered 10 physical assaults on the part of rad-

ical Jews who were never tried.

If the Jews and Zionists use physical violence and judicial repression in this way, it is because, on the level of scientific and historical argumentation, the Revisionists have beaten them hands down. The drama of it for the Jews and Zionists is that they have been lying and that this fact is becoming known more and more. Certain Jews and even certain Israelis seem to be conscious of this. A minute few have had the courage to declare their skepticism concerning the reality of the "holocaust" whereas others have been content to speak out against "the holocaust religion," "the holocaust industry" or the "*Shoah* business."

In conclusion, I think that, until things have changed somewhat, an international conference is, unfortunately, impossible. But, in accord with an idea put forth by Professor Arthur Robert Butz, I shall say that we hope to see President Ahmadinejad create in Iran an international center for Revisionist studies whose first task would be to propagate historical Revisionism's attainments in the Arabo-Muslim world via the Internet or any other medium. Meanwhile, we request that Iran make repeated appeals to the Western world for the freeing of our prisoners of conscience.

In any case, we for our part, consider that as long as in the United States, Canada, nearly all of Europe and as far away as Australia the Revisionists are subjected either to special laws or tribunals, underhanded police procedures, or methodical vilification by media in the service of certain Jewish or Zionist pressure groups, the Western world will have ever less right to impose lessons of lawfulness, morality or democracy on others.

Yours respectfully,
Robert Faurisson ❖

***PAUL FROMM***, a Canadian from the Toronto area and cofounder of the Edmund Burke Society at the University of Toronto, is a well-known scholar. He also founded: Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform, the Canadian Association for Free Expression, the Canada First Immigration Reform Committee and the Canadian Friends of Rhodesia (in the 1970s).

# *Historical 'Inquisitors' Fueled by Fear of Truth*

***(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)***

bear in mind that Irving was financially ruined by the Deborah Lipstadt case (no doubt that was the main purpose of the case), and then they went after him criminally. Only the toughest warriors for truth, such as Jesus himself, would refuse to recant under such circumstances.

Germar Rudolf, a German citizen, was deported from Chicago to his homeland, where he likewise faces years of imprisonment for denying the holocaust. He founded in 2000 the publishing company Theses & Dissertations Press [Tadp.org], which is one of many in a worldwide network of scholars and activists who are working—often at great personal sacrifice—to separate historical fact from propaganda fiction.

The first section of this issue of TBR is devoted expressly to those Revisionist historians who have suffered for their conscientious opposition to falsehood.

Besides those honored in the following pages, we also salute in Germany: Manfred Roeder, a lawyer, arrested and imprisoned repeatedly for holocaust denial and for publishing the simple truth that after 61 years, Germany is still an occupied nation, without a peace treaty; Ernst G. Kogel, headmaster, imprisoned for holocaust denial; Wolfgang Froehlich, a chemical engineer, imprisoned for "holocaust denial"; Reinhold Elstner, a pensioner who in Munich on April 25, 1995 publicly burned himself to death as a protest at the "Niagara of lies" poured upon his people; and Fredrick Toben of Australia, jailed in Germany.

**HERO OF SCIENCE**: Scientist martyr Giordano Bruno, a lifelong nonconformist, was a notorious "Aristotle denier." He lectured at Oxford on the Copernican system of astronomy, which was not then generally accepted. After eight years of imprisonment, malnourishment and torture, Bruno died February 17, 1600, burned at the stake for his prophetic vision of an infinite universe filled with "solar systems."

In Austria: John Gudenus (64, retired). This former member of Parliament will go on trial under Austria's anti-Nazi laws; legal sources say he faces up to 10 years in jail for claiming that there were no gas chambers situated in Germany. Georges Theil of France has just been sentenced on two counts to six months each in prison and many tens of thousands of euros in fines and expenses for questioning the holocaust.

Elsewhere around the world are other Holocaust Revisionists undergoing persecution. This includes Juergen Graf, S.E. Castan, Siegfried Verbeke, Jerome Bourbon, Camille-Marie Galic, Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, Rene-Louis Berclaz, Jean Plantain, Vincent Reynouard, Bruno Gollnisch and Ahmed Rami.

And some there are, immortals, who have never recanted and who will never recant, men like Thies Christophersen, Gary Lauck, Rudolf Hess and the aforementioned Roeder, Faurisson, Zuendel, Rudolf and Reynouard. These are our latter-day martyrs and heroes whose names must never, and will never, be forgotten. These men, our modern-day Brunos, are our shining stars forevermore. ❖

*—JOHN TIFFANY*
*THOUGHT CRIMINAL*

# David Irving: There Were No Factories of Death

***Although David Irving recently strategically recanted his questioning of the holocaust, there was a time not long ago when he said things like those contained in the following transcription. Comments such as this are what got him into trouble with the powers that be in the first place. As we go to press, Irving is still locked up in an Austrian prison for thought crimes and has been in prison since November 11, 2005.***

**By David Irving**

Attempts to shut down Revisionist viewpoints have been worldwide. They refuse to debate. They have issued an edict from Los Angeles or wherever the headquarters is, saying, "On no account debate the Revisionists." This was about 1970 or 1972. If you read the newspapers and books before 1970 you won't find the word "holocaust." You won't find the word being used then. But of course since then they've taken it over. Haven't they? They've taken over that word. Give it just that one meaning. Give it a capital "H" at the front. You half expect to see a "tm" at the end of it because it has become a kind of trademark.

It many sound tasteless, but think about it—the way that concept is being packaged and marketed to us. It is being packaged with all the expertise and finesse of Tylenol. Capital "T," capital "H," a little "tm" at the end. Don't open the package. You're not allowed to examine the contents. If you do, you are a "holocaust denier." You may think this an extraordinary thing. But they will not let us use any word but the word "denial," because it makes us look like total twits. Because, as the television media says, "Mr. Irving is accused of being a holocaust denier." Simultaneously they show the newsreel film of the bulldozers, tipping the emaciated corpses into the pits. And the average TV viewer says, "How can you deny it? We can see it with our own eyes."

DAVID IRVING

"Eyewitnesses," there is another phrase they use. "Holocaust," "holocaust denier," "eyewitnesses." "Eyewitness evidence" —the very phrase "eyewitness" implies there was something for those eyes to witness. Therefore anyone who challenges those eyewitnesses is also some kind of incorrigible twit. Eyewitness news, channel 7. It exists. Tankers burning on the Long Island expressway. Eyewitness news. These things really happen.

But eyewitness reports, the only evidence that can be used against us—the dissident historians. I think they should be called "verbal testimony" or "oral statements." That is all they are. There is a subtle difference between "verbal statement" on one hand, and "eyewitness report" on the other. That's how they do it.

The other word I am going to examine, before the end of my talk, is the fourth word they've taken over and injected into the mainstream English language. And that is the word still written with a little "g": "genocide." It is an important word because their whole cause revolves around that little word, "genocide."

The real crimes, not only of World War II, but also of all wars this century, and the times between the wars aren't genocide at all. For killing someone because of their race or religion—that isn't the crime that really concerns us. The real crime is what I call "innocenticide." The killing of innocent people.

This is the important factor. It is so simple when you consider it. What made the crimes of Auschwitz, or Dachau, or Bergen Belsen, or Buchenwald, or Hiroshima, or Dresden or Coventry a crime, was the innocence of the victims. What made the crime of Auschwitz, or whatever happened at Babi Yar, was not their Jewishness, but their innocence. So why the word genocide? Well the word genocide has been invented to limit it to crimes against people because of their race. That way they exclude all the other people around the world who also suffered. By implication they are not entitled to any kind of compensation.

This is what it all boils down to. This is why basically the whole campaign has to be unleashed against me, and a handful of others, over the past few decades.

I deeply regret making the mistake I made in April 1988 when I first took this unexpected high road, when I gave evidence in a certain case in Toronto. It was a serious mistake; I never should have done it. Had I foreseen all that would happen to me and my family, then I never would have taken that step. I have to admit it. It is not a decision I would have willingly taken had I seen all this coming.

*"The word genocide has been invented to limit it to crimes against people because of their race. That way they exclude all the other people around the world who also suffered. They are not entitled to any kind of compensation."*

But the English, and I say this immodestly, have a certain characteristic. I remember Australian Television telephoning me in May this year, when I won yet another case against the Australian government. (It's is a worldwide fight.) The government is trying to ban me and stop me from speaking. Australian Television, which is on my side, phoned me and said "Mr. Irving, why do you keep on doing this? Why are you spending hundreds of thousands of dollars fighting the Australian government to get in and continue your lecture tour? Why are you continuing your campaign?—this crusade, this international campaign for real history?" The international campaign for real history of which this is the poster [Irving holds up a large poster of himself] for the last two or thee years, around the world. I replied to the Australian television commentator: "My opponents have misunderstood us; they have underestimated the English. The English march toward the sounds of gunfire, When we hear the sounds of gunfire we start marching toward those guns, and we keep marching as long as the guns keep firing."

If the Jewish community, internationally, against whom I, believe me, personally bear no grudge, stopped their campaign against me, then I would stop marching. But as long as they do what they are doing in their insensate way, I will keep up the campaign the way I am doing it.

And so the fight has gone on worldwide. Let me tell you some of the highlights since I last came and spoke to you here in Oregon, in Gresham. The first time I had been in Oregon to speak (wonderful audience; the same kind of scum outside, hired), someone pays them to demonstrate. These people don't come on their own volition. All that kind of thing takes money. Exactly the same kind of thing happens in Ireland and elsewhere, and it is always the same people putting up the money to organize the demonstrations.

A few days after I spoke to you here in Oregon two years ago, I went up to Victoria on Vancouver Island, and I addressed the Canadian Free Speech League, which was good enough to award me the George Orwell plaque for freedom of speech in recognition of my stand up to that point. Ten minutes after that award I was making my speech of thanks when eight Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers burst in and dragged me off in handcuffs. A really Orwellian scene you might admit.

Dragged off in handcuffs and for the next three weeks I had to fight a running battle. First of all in Vancouver. I was held the first two days in five different prisons so my own lawyer could not find me. That was after I spoke to you. Then over to Niagara Falls, where I was again arrested, again held in prison, finally flung onto the floor of a prison van on November 13, two years ago, then driven at high speed to Toronto airport and put on a plane bound for London. All this was at the orders of some Canadian minister.

I know this because all across Canada I have a lot of friends. One of these turned out to be the man in charge of the prison holding center in Toronto. The Pierce International Airport, at Toronto. He said: "Mr. Irving, I have left your cell door open. I don't believe in what is going on here. I will not have you left in handcuffs. Until your plane comes this evening, as far as I am concerned, you are free to come and go as you please. You can use the phone on the desk to call the radio and TV stations and the media." Of course I did. I said, "Why are you doing it?" and he said, "Mr. Irving, that phone has been ringing itself off the hook all day. I've had phone calls all day from the minister in person, to notify him the moment your plane takes off bound for London."

This is an indication of the kind of clout our enemies wield when they can have a minister trembling, quivering with fear, telephoning police officers at airports demanding to know when the dreaded enemy has left Canadian soil.

And so it was in Australia too, I was supposed to go to Australia a few months later after I spoke to you, and carry on a six-week speaking tour right across Australia in the campaign for real history.

Banned from Australia. Not allowed to set foot "Down Under." But they—our traditional enemy—underestimated us because they made a mistake. They had to admit at the end of three or four weeks that they had lost the battle of the press against David Irving. We had won the battle because they do not control the press in Australia. Not like they do in a large part of

SPLASH NEWS AND PICTURES

**Above, Revisionist British author and historian** David Irving arrives at Los Angeles International Airport and attempts to board a Quantas flight to Auckland, New Zealand. He was turned away at the check-in desk after being told that he was banned from entering the country by the New Zealand government. Irving was also banned from entering Austria and when he did so in November 2005, he was immediately arrested and thrown into an Austrian prison. He remains imprisoned there now. However, just as we were hitting the presses, Irving pleaded guilty to "holocaust denial" and received a harsh three-year sentence. He is planning an appeal of the length of the sentence.

the United States. That's not to say the entire United States is controlled by these elements, but significant parts of it is. Certainly in England. Certainly in Germany now. Certainly in Canada. But not [then] in Australia.

The Australian press is controlled by Rupert Murdoch and the Fairfax family. So our traditional enemies did not get "diddly." Every Australian newspaper ran horrified editorials about what was being done to me and why I was being kept out, and what was going on. So they began to investigate. So they found out that these people had been bankrolling Keating's Labor Party. They were the ones who had put up a large part of the election campaign funds. They were now calling in their markers and demanding I be kept out. So I couldn't deliver my lectures across Australia. But we managed to get our message across just the same because we fought them in the federal court in Australia. My lawyer in Australia, a very fine man called Ed Wall, said "Mr. Irving, assuming you lose the federal court action, why don't you prepare a video of the speech you would have made and we'll get the videos—10,000 copies—plastered across Australia. We'll hold premiers in the seven biggest cities on the day after the court finds against you." So we did that. The court found against me in the first instance. We had 10,000 copies of that video rushed in, and our enemies tried to get the video prosecuted as an unlicensed video.

An interesting thing happened. In two days we got the videos cleared by the Australian Video Censorship Board by paying the $2,000 fee to get it rushed through in two days. A few weeks later the Australian press reported that a member of the Australian Parliament had asked a question in the Parliament about a hidden microphone that had been found planted in the

Video Censorship Board's office by the Israeli secret service.

This shows that we are up against governments here. There are people not just with private vested interests, like the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles who are trying to suppress real history, but governments who have their own vital interests at stake. They also are doing what they can to silence me. And of course they wanted to know which member of the board had voted in favor of having the video released and who's against it. Eight had voted in favor [of suppressing the video] and one in favor of total censorship of the video. And this is basically what we are up against worldwide. People with colossal money. The Anti-Defamation League, which is a body probably familiar to some in this room and certainly not unconnected with the rabid mob outside.

*"This shows that we are up against governments here. There are not just people with private vested interests, like the Simon Wiesenthal Center, who are trying to suppress real history, but governments who have their own interests."*

The Anti-Defamation League has an annual budget of $37 million at their disposal, to prevent real history being published. And yet they are losing the battle. Last April the American public was astonished to read in their papers that a Gallup poll had been taken which showed that 25 percent of the American public didn't believe in the holocaust. They believed that quite possibly it didn't happen. A horrifying figure. A similar poll has now been taken in Australia, and thanks entirely to the efforts of my enemies down there, 25 percent of the Australians also are having second thoughts.

Should we doubt that version of history? Well, common sense dictates that there is probably sound reason to doubt. Why else would Hollywood make a movie called *Schindler's List*? It wasn't because the Revisionists were gaining hand over foot in this particular debate. No, just the opposite. It is an extraordinary thing. They say we are not to be debated. They refuse to go on television programs with us in order to effectively silence us because television in this country insists that both sides of a debate shall be heard. So by refusing to appear against us they effectively silence our voice too, except for an occasional program like the Phil Donahue show.

I've now assembled enough material, worldwide, from these various court-ordered disclosures of government files, that I am able now to write a pretty impressive booklet that will come out in a few weeks' time called *Vendetta* giving the whole inside story of this worldwide attempt to silence Revisionism.

But of course they failed, and this is the glorious thing. We are winning the battle. I said two years ago that the fight would only last two years. I underestimated their tenacity. I think probably another year from now, our enemy will give up this particular battle. The signs are clearly there. What they're doing now are measures of desperation. If you follow the scene in Germany at all, extraordinary things are happening. You would imagine Germany would be the bastion of the free world after its experiences of two world wars and the Third Reich and Hitler, the Nazis and all the rest.

But in fact nothing has changed in Germany, in my opinion. Certainly not in the legal system. Certainly not since the end of World War I. The legal system is unchanged. They still click their heels and obey orders from above. The only thing missing now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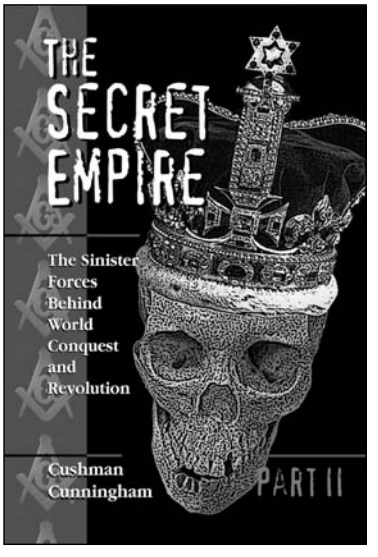


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DAVID BOHRER-WHITE HOUSE/GETTY IMAGES

**Vice President Dick Cheney** and his daughter Liz Cheney (left), along with other members of a U.S. delegation, lay flowers at a memorial inside the first "gas chamber" at the Auschwitz-1 Nazi concentration camp near Krakow, Poland. Vice President Cheney was there to take part in ceremonies commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet seizure of the Auschwitz camps. Forensic studies of the "gas chambers" have turned up scant evidence that the facilities were used for killing human beings during World War II. But scientific fact does not deter the holocaust propagandists from repeating the lies over and over again.

is they don't have to wear the armbands any more. There have been some graphic demonstrations of this in the last few weeks.

I've witnessed a lot of hardships in Germany, I must say. Inflicted not on me but on those who followed me in one way or another. When I was fined $22,000, a Nuremberg schoolteacher wrote a letter to a Bavarian television station to protest about the tone of their news bulletins in which they had gleefully announced the fine imposed upon me. The Bavarian television station was good and decent enough to pass the letter on to the Bavarian minister of culture, who is their direct superior in the education system. And the teacher was dismissed—a man of my age, totally without a future now—no pension, no job, no livelihood, purely because he had written a letter of protest to a television station.

This is quite a common occurrence. You wonder why they take photographs of you when you come in here. In Germany it has become systematic. A schoolteacher sitting in the front row of one of my audiences, three or four years ago, somewhere near Hanover, had her face appear on the evening television bulletin. She was dismissed the next day. She had only attended out of curiosity. She wanted to see what I had to say. She was dismissed for sitting in an audience.

The Gunther Deckert case is the most pregnant example of the way Germany is drifting. A Jewish historian in New Zealand with whom I'm most friendly and who has investigated this case worldwide, now has written in a doctoral dissertation that Germany's record in the human rights league is a miserable one indeed. The Deckert case I think is the most appalling example.

Deckert, a schoolteacher, many years ago lost his job because of his opinions. Imagine that. Imagine that happening in the United States. Imagine a schoolteacher being fired for having opinions. This happens in Canada of course, but not yet in the United States. Not officially anyway. Gunther Deckert was officially dismissed in Germany because schoolteachers are not allowed to have the "wrong" opinion. Deckert later became the leader of the right-wing Nationalist Party in Germany, a constitutional party—like many of the active parties in Germany. Not illegal in any way. He translated the lecture delivered by Fred Leuchter in Mannheim in November 1991.

Leuchter was the American consultant on U.S. gas chamber technology who was sent to Auschwitz to investigate the so-called gas chambers by Ernst Zuendel. Leuchter is the world expert on gas chambers and on gassing human beings. He brought back 30 samples from the brickwork of the Auschwitz gas chambers.

He subjected these holy relics to forensic testing in laboratories in the United States, with results you all probably know: there was no trace of cyanide gas whatsoever in these samples.

Leuchter has had his life and career ruined by the traditional enemy of the truth. That is not the point here. In November 1991 Leuchter was lecturing in Mannheim. He doesn't speak German, so his lecture was being translated by Deckert. For interpreting that lecture Deckert was sentenced to one year in prison and fined $7,000.

This is a democracy. This is Germany. This is the way things are going in Germany now. I personally don't care what Deckert said or wrote or interpreted. I don't think people should be imprisoned for expressing their opinions. I don't think people should be fined colossal sums of money for expressing their opinions as long as they are not inciting race hatred or inciting others to break the law.

The judges in Germany who heard the appeal of Deckert this summer evidently agreed, because although they found no alternative but to uphold the sentence, one year imposed on Deckert, they suspended it. In their written judgment which they published a month or two later, the two judges (one of whom was Muller, the chairman of the court) said that the reason for suspending the sentence and treating Deckert relatively leniently was because he had acted as a patriot. Because he had done what he did in Germany's interests and because he, like many other Germans, was thoroughly fed up with what was being done to Germany by Israel which is still continually pestering it for financial compensation—from their sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters. And the judges said in their verdict that they had a certain degree of sympathy for Deckert. They understood why he had done it.

The result of course next day was outcry and uproar in the German liberal news media. They demanded the heads of these two judges and the German minister of justice. A woman, a liberal member of the Liberal Party in Germany, said she found these two judges' verdict shameful, and she would expect punishment to be taken. Sure enough these two judges were dismissed a few days later "for health reasons." They fought back and pointed out they were not ill. A few weeks later they had to be given their jobs back. But it gets worse. The prosecutor in that case in Germany, a man called Klein, insisted that these two judges have their verdicts closely scrutinized to see if they too could be prosecuted under the same laws.


# TBR Videos

## *The Mossad File: The Victor Ostrovsky Video*

Former Mossad officer Victor Ostrovsky (shown right) lectured at THE BARNES REVIEW's first international conference. He frankly describes the criminal nature of the Mossad, including its dirty tricks, espionage, torture, murder and scams, all with the unlimited backing of your politicians and tax dollars. Shortly after his lecture, finding it impossible to publish anything else, Ostrovsky withdrew from public life. This video is a final statement of what this brave man tried to accomplish. #111, VHS, 110 minutes, ***$22.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *The Eye of the Third Reich*

The subject of this film, Walter Frentz, was a personal cameraman for Adolf Hitler. This story has been woven with interviews with Frentz, excerpts from Frentz's diary and many samplings of his work. Views of Hitler, German military sites, his personal visitors and the inner circle at the Reich Chancellery are included. See the Fuehrer's headquarters and unique footage of a party in Hitler's bomb shelter. A great documentary with excellent photography. English voice-over. #93, VHS, 91 minutes, ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *Third Reich in Color*

This film captures candid film footage of German subjects from festivals, Hitler's inner circle, Goebbels' children at play, day-to-day life of the German soldiers, clips from most major campaigns and more. A picture is worth a thousand words. See what life was really like in the Third Reich. English commentary. #352, 100 minutes, ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## Were the First Americans of Caucasian Ancestry?

## *The Mystery of the First American: The Saga of the Kennewick Man*

This video explores the discovery of the 9,000-year-old Kennewick Man skeleton and the implications of this find on the accepted theories of the populating of the Americas. The male skeleton is of an ancient Caucasoid race. Also details American Indian and Establishment efforts—with the help of President Clinton—to bury the archeological site under tons of rubble. High-level forces tried to hide the truth about such an important archeological find. Now PBS home videos takes you inside the controversy, explaining why the truth about the Kennewick Man is dangerous and how political correctness run amok continues to keep the truth hidden. Excellent viewing. #243, VHS, 100 minutes, ***$20.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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What an extraordinary case. It's like *Animal Farm.* If any of you have read *Animal Farm,* the prosecutor can say you have handed down a verdict, with which I as a prosecutor disagree, I am going to look and see if I can't have you two put in prison too. What an extraordinary situation.

I think this is what finally brought the house down in Germany. Because a lot of thinking people are wondering which way Germany was drifting. And Germany is drifting in very odd directions now.

But the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,* one of Germany's serious and respected newspapers (I'm sure there is not a newspaper in Europe that carries as much authority and weight), has finally seen the light of day.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,* for the last three or four months, has begun publishing editorials coming down in favor of the Revisionists, suggesting that the sentences are too harsh. A few weeks ago they published a half-page article by Professor Hans Nolte. Nolte has hitherto been a very cautious historian in Germany. He's not one to come out wholeheartedly waving his flag on our behalf. But now Prof. Nolte has said, in this half-page article which the newspaper published unchanged, that the Revisionists, as he understands them, do have a case which has to be answered. He himself does not know the answer to the questions the Revisionists ask. But he thinks the establishment historians should now try to cobble together some kind of joint answer to the Revisionists. Because it is no longer enough to use methods of brute force and legal terrorism to silence them.

*"Hundreds of millions of innocent people are brainwashed—believing in the holocaust legend. They believe it to be true because they in turn had been told it by plausible people who heard it in turn from others."*

They published a letter a few days later from a young man called Germar Rudolf. Rudolf wrote this letter pointing out this and that about the Revisionists, of which he is proud to be one. At the end of the letter he included the sentence" "Please don't publish the above letter, if in so doing it is found that I have inadvertently broken the law." Of course the newspaper, very tongue in cheek, published the letter in full, including the last sentence, just to give the readers a bit of a jolt which way Germany, legally, is going.

You see, leading newspapers like the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* might turn out to have inadvertently broken the law by publishing the reader's letter.

What a strange state of affairs. How exciting—and frightening—it is.

Three or four years ago Robert Faurisson, the French dissident Revisionist historian, had sulfuric acid poured in his eyes. He also had his jaw broken quite badly by three Jewish thugs while walking his dog in a park in Vichy in France. The jaw was broken so badly it had to be wired together for six months. It's just this kind of people outside spitting at me just now. Those are the methods they use. Dr. Robert Faurisson coined the phrase "the intellectual adventure." And that is what it really is.

From where we stand we can see a world of innocent people. Millions of them. Hundreds of millions of innocent people who are brainwashed—believing in the holocaust legend. They believe it to be true because they had been told it by plausible people who heard it in turn from plausible people who told it to them and so on and so on.

It's something like a religion in other words. But I feel Revisionists are reversing this entire trend within the space of one generation. In a few years' time no one will believe this particular legend any more. They will all say as I do, that atrocities were committed. Yes, hundreds of thousands were killed, but there were no factories of death. All that is a blood libel against the German people. I cannot understand why the German government has willfully tolerated this lie for the last 50 years. And that is one of the real mysteries that should be investigated: why the German government has put up with it, against its own people. Not only have they put up with it, they have stamped out people like me, Leuchter, Faurisson, Rudolf, Zuendel and others who have tried to challenge that legend.

* * *

Germar Rudolf is the most inspiring example because more and more young Germans are coming around to our cause. Rudolf [was] a brilliant chemist at the Max Planck Institute and an expert in solid-state chemistry. He was brought in for the defense of a Revisionist in one of these miserable trials in Germany. He was asked to help one of those teachers who questioned the holocaust. The defense team brought in Rudolf as an expert in chemistry to prove that there should have been some trace of cyanide compound left in the brickwork at Auschwitz, even after 50 years. He made his point a part of his doctoral dissertation. He proved without doubt that the brickwork in the Auschwitz gas chambers and crematories should have contained enough iron to create a cyanide compound called Prussian Blue (or *Berliner Blau)*—a dyestuff so permanent nothing could wash it out. Not wind. Not rain. In fact, no tempest could wash out the trace of cyanide from the brickwork of the gas chambers if it were there in the first place.

Of course writing that in his doctoral dissertation his professor said: "Rudolf, I think you are in for a sticky ride. But I admire what you are doing." Not in public, but in private. He went ahead with his dissertation and he submitted his samples. For he too went to Auschwitz and carried out the tests and brought back the forensic samples. He submitted his samples to a well-known laboratory in Germany but made the mistake of submitting it on the stationery of the Max Planck Institute, of which he was an employee, which gave the institute grounds to fire him. Which it did. But Rudolf did an interesting thing. He sued the institute for wrongful dismissal in the Industrial Tribunal of Germany. The Max Planck Institute of Germany, which was thoroughly fed up with what had been done to one of its finest scientists, decided to open all its records in the process called discovery.

Among its files was a whole treasure trove of letters written to it by the Jewish leaders of Germany demanding that Rudolf be dismissed. Unfortunately, they had to bow to pressure and

knuckle under and agree to the dismissal of Rudolf. Willingly—gleefully—they made these letters public. Planck ends with these words when writing back to the head of the Jewish committee in Berlin saying: "We have now dismissed Herr Rudolf. We hope this satisfies you." In exactly that tone of voice. These letters were then published.

It is worth mentioning, incidentally, that the head of the Jewish Council in Germany, Ignas Bubis, is a criminal with a conviction—a 12-year sentence in fact—for racketeering. He didn't serve it. He jumped bail and fled before he could be put in prison. But every time around the world I hear that David Irving is a criminal (which is what the Jewish Council says about me to get me banned from South Africa or some other country) I reply: "I may be a criminal, but my crime I am proud of. My crime is telling the truth, expressing an opinion, which, by the way, turns out to be true. Regarding the head of their community, Bubis's crime is a real crime. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison, which he has yet to serve."

We have to be tough about this. I am going to be tough about it. It calls for extreme tenacity. We can't fight back wearing kid gloves.

*Head of the Jewish Council in Germany, Ignas Bubis, is a convicted criminal—a 12-year sentence in fact—for racketeering. He didn't serve it. He jumped bail and fled before he could be put in prison.*

When I get into Australia in January, we will defeat them in the courts. My lawyer says there is no reason to doubt we will defeat them. The Australian government deliberately changed the law in order to exclude me. They changed the law to exclude people of "bad character." So the government just has to announce that David Irving is a bad character and they won't let him in. In May they announced just that. The Australian media called me when I was down in Florida, writing. The Australian media said, "Mr. Irving, in Parliament this afternoon the Australian minister of immigration has announced that you are excluded because you are considered a bad character. What is your comment on that?" I said, "It is an unusual experience as an Englishman to have an Australian politician describe me as a bad character" [audience laughs].

They also said I was a deported person from Canada, that I was a person with a criminal record. I said it was an odd thing for Australians to protest about letting someone in with a criminal record, considering the whole of Australia is populated with descendants of deported British criminals. They didn't like that.

When I get to Australia I know what is going to happen. They are going to wheel out all the so-called eyewitnesses. One in particular, Mrs. Altman, I've clashed with once or twice. She is very convincing. Holocaust "eyewitnesses" can be very convincing because they have done it so often over the years. They've had a free run. We're going to meet because she has that tattoo. I am going to say. "Yes, you have a tattoo and we all have the utmost sympathy for you. But how much money have you made on it in the last 45 years? Can I estimate? Quarter of a million? Half a million? Certainly not less. That's how much you've made from the German taxpayers and the American taxpayers." Ladies and gentlemen you're paying $3 billion a year to the state of Israel in compensation to people like Mrs. Altman. She'll say, "Why not? I suffered."

I'll say you didn't. You survived. You are a survivor. By definition you didn't suffer half as much as those who died. They suffered. You didn't. You're the one making the money. Explain to me this: Why is it that you people have made all the money, but Australian soldiers who suffered for five years in Japanese prison camps haven't got a bent nickel for their suffering?" Please answer that question.

I can guarantee this will evoke a wave of sympathy around 16 million Australian television viewers that evening. When I come out with that remark. This is why they don't want to let me in. They know I am going to be tough about the whole matter. But you need toughness to break the taboo. Why? They are still locking up people who are asking for the truth.

It is possible to be absolutely precise and specific about what happened in Auschwitz. No question at all exists in anybody's mind now. Even our opponents know that we are right. Our opponents have published a wonderful book (for us) by a man called John Claude Pressac, who is one of the most dedicated enemies of the truth. By accident they have published in the book the total quantity of coke delivered to Auschwitz in the war years.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight tons of coke were delivered to the crematoria during the entire period Auschwitz was in operation. You can do the calculation on the back of an envelope. Seventy-seven to 88 lbs. per cadaver even if the crematories were operating at their top efficiency (which they weren't during the war years). You get a quantity of 65,000 or 70,000 bodies maximum that could be cremated at Auschwitz during the entire war period. And incidentally that tallies with the capacity of the crematories in Auschwitz. We know how many crematories there were. We know the design. We actually got the design from the Moscow archives of the Vulcan SS unit that built the crematory. We know how many retorts were in each crematorium. We know what the operating capacity was. The Tops Company that built them kept the most precise records.

We know how many they could burn in a year, in a week, in a day, in a month—over the entire period that these individual crematories were in operation. We know that they could have cremated a maximum of 60,000 to 100,000 bodies. Total.

So where does this 2 million or 4 million [Auschwitz] "victims" figure come from? Imagination, that's all it is. When you start examining the facts you come again and again to this figure of 60,000 to 100,000. And you have another crosscheck because we British were breaking the codes of the commandant of Auschwitz. Night after night he was signaling to Berlin. I am speaking of Oswald Pohl, the SS chief of the concentration camps. He was reporting night after night the statistics: how many prisoners had arrived at Auschwitz as slave laborers; how many had left over the previous 24 hours; how many were on

hand at midnight; and how many had died during the previous 24 hours; how many had died from all causes. He broke it all down into four particular causes: how many had died from epidemics; from disease; how many had been hanged; how many had been shot. And that is all.

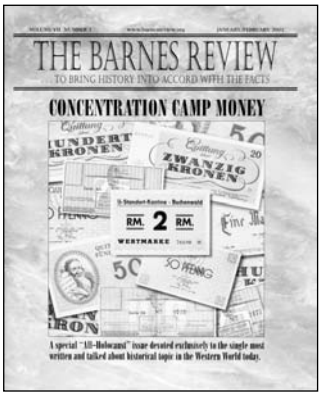
The official British historian (Prof. Frank Hensley, the historian of the British Secret Service), who reported these code breaking intercepts in volume 2 of *The British Official History* [Brig. Gen. James Edwards—Ed.], stated explicitly: "In these intercepts there is no reference to anyone being gassed."

Now of course if Prof. Frank Hensley, master of St. Johns College in Cambridge, went to France and said that, or if he said it in his college in Cambridge to a French newspaper journalist, he would be prosecuted by the French for challenging something defined by as true by the Nuremberg Tribunal. If he went to Germany, he would be fined $23,000, he would be deported and he would be banned from the German archives. If he went to Canada he would be put in handcuffs, thrown on the floor of a van and taken to Pierson Airport—or worse. This is how ludicrous it is. All the facts are on the side of the Revisionists. And yet the media, Hollywood, newspapers, the mainstream journalists, all belong to this tottering conspiracy of silence.

But it is tottering I think. And then finally all the journalists will agree we were probably right. Not that they are going to print the fact that we were right. The journalists will all then unanimously decide they knew it all along. They knew it all along that the holocaust was a myth, a legend, large parts of it were untrue. That they had known it all along. So what is all the fuss about? Rather like the story about the Jews being turned into bars of soap still being told again and again even today. Or that great numbers of lampshades were made from the skins of deceased inmates. That's how many journalists are. They have no moral fiber, no character. I rank them somewhat lower than lawyers in my social strata [audience laughs]. When the journalists here wanted to speak to me, I refused to speak to them except for the gentleman from *The Oregonian*. What can they do for us? Nothing. I'm far more interested in speaking to you. You are the people with the open minds and hearts ready to listen to what I have to say today. That is why I came to speak to you. And I shall come to you again and again, to report on the progress in this great intellectual adventure. ❖

This article is from a speech made by ***David Irving*** in Portland, Oregon at the Colonial Heights Presbyterian Church. It is the sort of thing that has caused Irving to be targeted by the thought police. Irving's books include *Hitler's War*, *The War Between the Generals* and *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*. Irving is now in an Austrian prison.


# TBR's Indisputable Holocaust Reference Work




You can't mention it in Germany or you will be jailed. You'd better not talk about it in public in Australia or you will be labeled a hater and jailed. In England, Canada and France, it's the most taboo subject there is today—even a whisper and your life can be ruined. Even in America, the politically correct avoid the subject like the plague. There's only one side you'll hear, and that's from the likes of holocaust promoters Deborah Lipstadt and Daniel Goldhagen, to name a few, who are more concerned about maintaining holocaust myths than exposing the truth.

**The holocaust has become the most important** "undiscussed" topic in America today. Falsified holocaust teachings have become prerequisites in our school system. A trip to the Holocaust Museum is standard fare for every tourist who enters Washington. Yet only THE BARNES REVIEW has the fortitude and facts to dedicate an entire issue to the OTHER SIDE—76 pages—of this emotionally charged and manipulated historical event.

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# Ernst Zuendel
# Letters from the Cell Block

**ERNST ZUENDEL IMMIGRATED TO CANADA IN 1958**, at the age of 19, to escape the draft in West Germany. A self-described Christian pacifist, he settled in Montreal and supported himself as a commercial artist, photographer and photo retoucher. He also became Canada's leading pro-German and Holocaust Revisionist scholar. Persecuted in Canada, in February 2001, Zuendel left the Great White North for the United States and took up residence in Tennessee. Here in the United States (supposedly the world capital of free speech), his reputation, flamboyance and online presence helped him remain a popular and influential spokesman in the struggle for truth in history. Outrageously, he was arrested by U.S. immigration police in 2003 and illegally deported to Canada, contrary to a *habeas corpus* petition, where, after languishing for a spell, he was in turn deported to Germany to be tried for his "thought crimes." He is still under lock and key. Here we present some of his recent writings.

**COMPILED BY GEORGE KADAR**

The Americans suffered for 30 years from the "Vietnam syndrome" because they had failed to win that war—or were not allowed to win. This writer has observed the soul-searching of the Americans from close quarters and suffered it with them. This was very easy for me as a German patriot, because if ever a nation had a right to feel such post-traumatic stress syndrome, it was Germany after World War I—and even more so after World War II. As a people and as a nation, we never had the time, the calm, or the perspective to overcome the psychological effects of the defeat in World War I and to heal the German soul by honestly investigating how and why the war had gone wrong—the inflation, the Weimar Republic, the world economic crisis, and the great depression with its rampaging unemployment. Hitler as a phenomenon of history can only be understood from this point of view, from this angle—in no other way.

All Hitler's speeches and writings, as well as *Mein Kampf*, and later the party program and all his mass meetings, seminars, statements, press conferences, conversations with German and foreign industrialists and media barons before he came to power, had basically the one aim: that of overcoming, or at any rate ameliorating, the shame and disgrace of the Treaty of Versailles and the consequences of the lost war for the people and the country, and to make the situation tolerable for the German masses.

In the last 45 years, I have read hundreds of essays by leading brains, especially of the national writers of Germany, on this subject, and I have listened to dozens of speeches by Hitler, Goebbels and Hess as well as by Himmler, Ley, Darre and others on gramophone records and tapes, recorded in the period between the two world wars and stripped of all propagandistic claptrap. This circle arose out of small groups, associations, and parties, such as the NSDAP, to heal our badly damaged national psyche and to lead our people back to its proper place amongst the nations of the world—without hatred or a desire for revenge.

## LETTER TO A SUPPORTER

[In Canada:] I have not seen any of my wife's newsletters. I am in total isolation. I am really cut off from what is going on in the world outside, even from my own family.

The law under which I am held is a very complex, only recently updated, passed by the Canadian Parliament after the 9-11 terrorist attacks and their aftermath. The law allows a Canadian judge of the federal court to listen to secret witnesses and secret evidence and look at documents, listen to videos,

THOMAS LOHNES/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

audios—anything at all. My attorney or I will not be told the names of these witnesses, and we cannot test the documents to see if they are forged, edited, or what have you. Therefore, we cannot make intelligent submissions about these documents in my defense. The judge's decision is final. It cannot be appealed or reviewed by a higher court, not even the Supreme Court of Canada. . . .

## LETTER TO A FORMER ARMY CHAPLAIN

I always enjoyed our conversations and your enlightening elucidation of old Greek terms—what they mean, where some of these concepts came from. We must have more of those when I get out of here and, hopefully, will be back on top of our mountain in Tennessee.

Bob, I need your help in a religious matter. In the government's voluminous dirt file and accusations against me, "Christian Identity" and "Aryan Nations" organizations have come up repeatedly. Many of the ministers and pastors seem to have sooner or later been involved in crimes of violence, usually with guns involved, many times robberies, hold-ups, shoot-outs with law enforcement personnel, or even among themselves. I need to find out what the difference is between orthodox, mainstream Christianity and these gun-toting Christians.

When it comes to religion, I have always been very tolerant, because I agree with the tenet that religion, next to sex, is one of the most private and intimate parts of a person's life.

**Above, Canada-based German publisher** and peace activist Ernst Zuendel (66) greets his lawyer Juergen Rieger (right) as Horst Mahler (left) looks on during the first session of Zuendel's trial in a Mannheim court in November 2005. Zuendel stands charged with propagating materials "denying" the holocaust, a very serious crime in Germany. The trial of the respected historian was stopped on November 15, 2005, after the court ordered his defense lawyer to be replaced. Zuendel's defense team was being advised by Mahler, a brilliant lawyer and well-known political activist. The trial resumed on February 13, 2006.

## LETTER TO A SUPPORTER

There is nothing more frightening to watch than a person without history making judgments about history, historical context, or historical, political, philosophical, or ideological movements, judging people with whom I had to deal in my work as a producer of radio and television shows, or people I have written about and whose intellectual originators I had the privilege to know, even have as guests in my house.

My adjudicators and most of my judges understand as little about my subjects and my world as the cardinals and popes who made Galileo's life a living hell in his day understood of him. Given the dismal state of affairs of press ownership in Canada by the Aspers and the rest of the crowd, and given 50 years of leftist/Marxist spoon-feeding of high school and university students, this country is only a very pale shadow of the Canada I moved to in the 1950s.

When a *habeas corpus* motion has been filed, no court can release or transfer a prisoner without a specific order from a judge, not even to another jail in another U.S. jurisdiction. In my case, there was no court or judge's order. That makes my transfer, and most especially my removal from the United States, totally illegal and a violation of one of the most important constitutional rights.

The rot of Rome is everywhere. The handwriting is on the wall. I remember seeing a billboard in the 1970s in Montana, "America, Repent or Perish." I never forgot that.

I remember having a three-hour interview with a famous German scientist in Berlin in 1969. He was the last scientist in charge of German radar development in World War II. He had written a book about the impact of electrical/electronic waves on human, plant and animal organisms. The book, one of a kind—very few ever printed—was lost in the Zuendel-Haus arson of 1995, like so much else.

*This new patriotism sometimes has to defy the Stars and Stripes waved by the enemy within—a new kind of Orwellian enemy, cloaking his deadly treason in patriotic symbols.*

**LETTER TO JEFF RENSE**

. . . [I]n Canada, where the concept of individual freedom has, at best, been tenuous throughout the centuries, this last vestige of privacy is cheerfully curtailed and violated by sanction of Parliament. All, naturally, because of "security concerns." To paraphrase Churchill, my least favorite Englishman: "Never have so many given up so much of their fundamental freedoms for so little increase in security as this present generation has since the events of 9-11."

I used to say to my wife, Ingrid Rimland, when I was still a "free" man living my beleaguered and besieged existence in Canada: "This Jeff Rense is a modern Paul Revere. Instead of a horse, he rides the airwaves, the electronic superhighway—the *Autobahn* of the Internet."

You and your supporters know that the only thing capable of bringing America—and the world by extension—back from the brink, is a new kind of patriotism, not yet defined or articulated. This new patriotism sometimes has to defy the Stars and Stripes waved by the enemy within—a new kind of Orwellian enemy, cloaking his deadly treason in patriotic symbols and the slogans of yesteryear.

The new patriotism of the 21st century calls for a people not only wise and alert to the threat faced from Congress and the Senate via powerful lobbies, domestic and foreign, but many other dangers as well. The new patriotism also recognizes that we have to sign, each and every one of us, an internal, mental, even spiritual Declaration of Independence, which demands that we take total control of our own minds, bodies and souls. America and the world need healthy, virile, clear-thinking, quality decision-making New Patriots. And it needs them now—tomorrow may be too late.

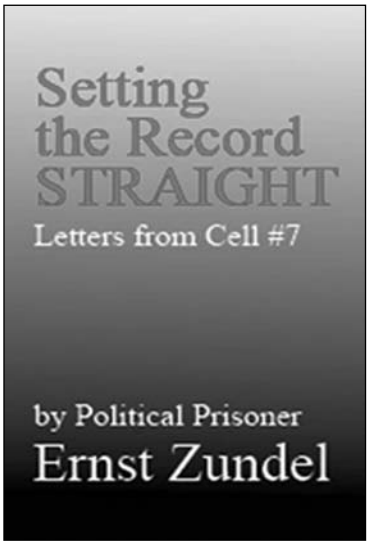
In this Second American Revolution we have had thrust upon us, the "New Minutemen" don't carry Kentucky long rifles or Bowie knives. The New Patriot carries a laptop computer and spreads the word via websites, CDs and DVDs. The New Patriotism demands rethinking, re-evaluating everything. ❖

One of the world's most famous Holocaust Revisionists, ***ERNST ZUENDEL***, a well-known scholar, was subjected to 10 years of Canadian court proceedings for publishing a booklet, *Did Six Million Really Die?*, even though the medieval law under which he had been charged was clearly unconstitutional, as the Supreme Court of Canada finally ruled in 1992. Now he is in prison in Germany for questioning the sacred myths of the holocaust. His address at present is Ernst Zuendel, J.V.A. Mannheim, Herzogenriedstrasse 111 D-68169 Mannheim, Germany. He hopes your thoughtful letters will be allowed through to him.


# SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

## LETTERS FROM CELL #7 BY ERNST ZUENDEL

Zuendel, a German-born civil rights activist and dissident historian, was seized by U.S. authorities at his home in Tennessee in 2003. Two weeks later, he was extradited to Canada where he was held in solitary confinement on the empty pretext that he was a threat to "national security." Zuendel's saga didn't end there. He was shipped off to Germany to face charges of inciting race hatred. This volume, compiled from dozens of letters written in his prison cell, is not only an overview of the legal ordeal of one of the world's most prominent political prisoners, it also provides rare insights into the career, experiences and thoughts of a man of extraordinary spirit and courage. #441, softcover, 180 pages, ***$12*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. Send payment with the form on page 80 of this issue to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. See more "banned" books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org.



# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

### In England 700,000 Years Ago

Thirty-two black flint artifacts, found in river sediments in Pakefield in eastern England, date back 700,000 years and represent the earliest unequivocal evidence of human presence north of the Alps, scientists announced in December 2005. Scientists had long held that humans had not migrated north from the Mediterranean region until some 500,000 years ago. Said Prof. Chris Stringer, a paleontologist at the Natural History Museum, one of four British scientists involved in the study who announced the finding at a news conference in London: "The discovery that early humans could have existed this far north this long ago was startling."

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### Tonkin Incident Never Happened

According to *The New York Times* (October 31, 2005) the National Security Agency has kept secret since 2001 a finding by an agency historian that during the Tonkin Gulf episode, which helped precipitate the Vietnam War, NSA officers deliberately distorted critical intelligence to cover up their mistakes, two people familiar with the historian's work say. The historian's conclusion is the first serious accusation that communications intercepted by the NSA, the secretive eavesdropping and code-breaking agency, were falsified so that they made it look as if North Vietnam had attacked American destroyers on Aug. 4, 1964, two days after a previous clash. President Lyndon B. Johnson cited the supposed attack to persuade Congress to authorize broad military action in Vietnam, but most historians have concluded in recent years that there was no second attack. Yet another fabricated war.

✠ ✠ ✠

### Atlantis Found . . . Again

Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos, a professional scientist with a doctoral degree, a graduate in electronics engineering, and a professor of nuclear physics at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, has a novel theory on Atlantis that could cause a stir in the field of archeology: Atlantis was never found because people have been looking in the wrong places. Geology, he says, afforded the correct, irrefutable answer: the South China Sea. Other scientists admit there is a 100 mile-wide seamount called Reed Tablemount in the northeast Spratlys. Now about 20 yards under the sea level, it was an island until it sank about 7,000 years ago. Several archeologists say huge structures have been found under water in the area.

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### The Philistine Goliath

Archeologists digging at the purported homeland of Goliath have unearthed a shard of pottery—dating to around 950 B.C.—bearing an inscription of the Philistine's name, a find they claimed lends historical credence to the Bible's tale of David's battle with the giant. This is just about the time the storied Goliath was supposed to have existed. While the discovery made at Tel es-Safi is not definitive evidence of the biblical Goliath's existence, it does support the Bible's depiction of life at the time the battle was supposed to have occurred, said Dr. Aren Maeir, a professor at Bar-Ilan University and director of the excavation. "What this means is that at the time there were people there named Goliath," he said.

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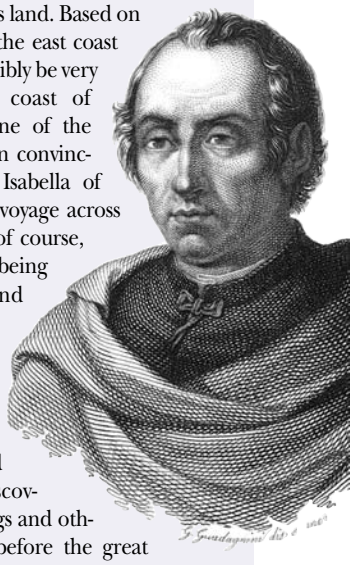
### Slavery Myths

According to Laurence M. Vance, much of what we hear today about slavery from the leaders of the African-American community, the news media, the pulpit, the high school classroom and the university lectern is a myth. The prime myth: "Slavery was a distinctively Southern institution." In Ira Berlin's *Generations of Captivity* (Harvard University Press, 2003), we read: "On the eve of American independence, nearly three-fourths of Boston's wealthiest . . . property-holders held slaves. A like proportion could be found in New York, Philadelphia, Providence and Newport." From a position at the top of colonial society, one visitor noted that there was "not a house in Boston" that "has not one or two" slaves—an observation that might be applied to every Northern city with but slight exaggeration. There were more slaves in New York than in Charleston or New Orleans. Slaves made up a quarter of New York's population at various times. Was the American "Civil War" about slavery? Guess not.

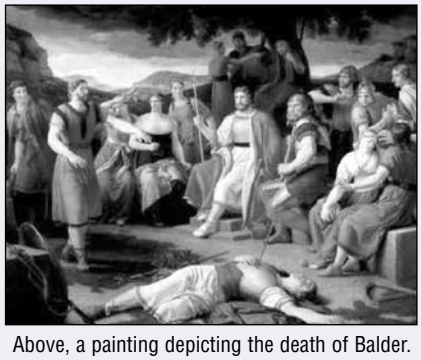
## The Bible & Columbus

An interesting factoid: The Biblical books of the Apocrypha contributed in a way to the discovery of America. Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) was fond of quoting 2 Esdras 6:43, which describes the Earth as one-seventh water and six-sevenths land. Based on this, he argued that the east coast of Asia could not possibly be very far from the west coast of Europe. This was one of the arguments he used in convincing Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage across the ocean. Actually, of course, the Earth is closer to being one-seventh land and six-sevenths water, but anyway, the expedition was fully financed and as if by accident the New World was discovered—or actually rediscovered, since the Vikings and others had been here before the great navigator. Here pictured is an engraving of Columbus by Italian Gaetano Guadagnini (1800-1860).



## History of a Popular Superstition Explained

Every year has at least one Friday the 13th, and some have as many as three. (2006 has two: one in January and one in October.) Irrational fear of the number 13 is traceable, by one theory, to Norse mythology. At a dinner party in Valhalla, the home of the great god Odin, so the story goes, it seems Odin invited 11 fellow gods. Unexpectedly, the uninvited god Loki showed up, which made the party have 13 gods. The legend (which is contrary to the Lokasenna poem in the *Elder Edda*, by the way) goes that as one of the most beloved gods, Balder, tired to throw Loki out of the party, there was a scuffle, which ended up with the death of Balder. Loki, the god of evil and turmoil, had tricked Balder's blind brother, Hodur, into killing Balder with a spear. Hence 13 became an unlucky number. Christians are said to fear Friday the 13th because there were 13 people at the Last Supper (Judas Iscariot being the 13th person), and the Last Supper occurred on a Friday. Incidentally, Judas Iscariot allegedly spilt some salt during the meal, giving rise to another superstition. However, Christians can now relax about Friday the 13th because, according to controversial evangelist and radio personality Dale Crowley, the Last Supper was on a Wednesday, not a Friday. Crowley's new book, *On the Wrong Side of Just About Everything But Right About It All* (softcover, 228 pages, $15, #1208), is available from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003.



Above, a painting depicting the death of Balder.

# Giving Vets the Shaft

## War Veterans & Official U.S. Government Hypocrisy

**To many combat veterans, it seems like they are remembered in Washington only on Veterans Day. Speeches are all well and good, but daily advocacy is needed too in such issues as health care and compensation claims.**

BY ERIK FORTMAN

America's economy is truly a war economy. The fiscal year 2005 war budget was over $420 billion, the highest in our history. It is eight times higher than China's, the country with the second-largest military expenditures. Combine all military spending by every other nation on Earth, and it is only slightly higher than ours. *The Santa Cruz Sentinel* reported that 47 percent of every dollar collected by Washington goes to the military. Yet, we cannot even defeat a rabble insurgency in Iraq.

Because the war machine needs to be constantly primed, the IRS takes in insane amounts of tax dollars every year. But America ranks 49th in world literacy, claims *The New York Times*. Yet, a year ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics said the real unemployment rate was 10.9 percent (not counting those who have given up on looking for a job), and some claim it is now reaching 20 percent.

*"We are a nation that treats its military veterans like trash, and then lies to the public, telling them that we always care for our own. Our government leaders are conniving liars."*

In any case, it seems incumbent on the federal government to provide the necessary benefits and compensation for those who have served in combat. Even with an all-volunteer army, and as misguided and brainwashed as those troops who are being asked to kill innocents might be—they are mostly young and mostly poor, which leaves them few options but to join the Big Green Machine—they deserve to be treated with just financial, medical and humanitarian benefits.

Throughout American history, this has not been the case. We are a nation whose government treats its military veterans like trash, and then lies to the public, telling them that we always care for our own. Our federal government leaders are simply conniving liars. Here are a few examples . . .

### REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS

It must be remembered that the document for which the Revolutionary War soldiers fought, were wounded, and died was the Articles of Confederation. Under the battle cry of unjust taxation, these men slogged the territory of their homeland thinking that they would not be taxed again. Concerning the Articles of Confederation, Wikipedia, the famous Internet encyclopedia, notes that: "Perhaps the most important power Congress was denied [by the states] was the power of taxation. Congress could only request money from the states." Yet, shortly after rousting out the British, the U.S. Freemasons threw away the Articles and ratified the Constitution. The Constitution led directly to the Whiskey, Shay's and Fries's rebellions, which pitted veterans of the Revolution against the newly consolidated central government.

Of the vets' general condition, *VFW Magazine*, in a John Resch article of June/July 2002, relates: "Many were destitute." Officers were, as usual, treated better than the "grunts." The History Place states that officers met in Newburgh, New York to protest. "They were angry over the failure of Congress to honor its promises to the Army regarding salary, bounties and life pensions." Our first president, who led the assault against the tax rebels, was the first president to deny the First Amendment right of assembly—to the officers.

The History Place says: "Gen. Washington stopped that meeting from happening by forbidding the officers to meet." He called them subversive, but talked them into standing down. The officers created a secret society, The Society of the Cincinnati, and were promised five-year pensions. They were given bonds, many of which were never made good upon. The Society of Cincinnati continues to be a secret group, bonding the elite in exalted status.

Fritz Springmeier writes in *The 13 Bloodlines of the Illuminati* that the central government was weak, and the states held sovereignty over their people. Says Springmeier: "The Society of the Cincinnati was partly responsible for getting that changed. The Society of the Cincinnati favored a very strong central govern-

**Above, a dozen amputees are shown after having limbs removed** by Army surgeons after a battle fought during America's "War for Southern Independence." Battlefield surgery was in its infancy in the 1860s and medicine comparatively backward, surgeons at the time still believing pus was a good sign in a wound. During the war, pay for a Union infantryman averaged about $13 per month with pay coming every 90 days, if the paymaster showed up at all. After the war, tens of thousands of crippled vets roamed the nation doing their best to make ends meet while receiving scant aid from the federal government. Confederate veterans, in most cases, got no benefits or pensions until 1912, if they lived that long.

ment, a national bank etc. Every U.S. president has worn the Diamond Eagle jewel of the Society of the Cincinnati."

Another source for information is Emily J. Teipe's book *America's First Veterans and Revolutionary War Pensions.* This book shows the plight of military regulars was so abhorrent as to be traitorous. The government had stopped issuing pay to soldiers in 1777. Congress finally passed pension legislation for indigent veterans in 1818, and service pensions for all veterans in 1832. Thus, a non-indigent veteran could receive a pension for military service, but only if he survived 49 years after the close of the war. Teipe notes that because of the secretive, elite Society of the Cincinnati, many Americans viewed all veterans with suspicion.

In sum, from the inception of the United States of America, war veterans have been used, abused, uncompensated and susceptible to lives of poor medical care and poverty. Congress's treatment of Revolutionary War veterans set this precedent.

## WAR OF 1812

The American civilian populace generally viewed the Revolutionary War heroes with almost as much suspicion as they did the English army. This changed by the War of 1812, but the reasons were political and, as such, unsavory. In the same *VFW Magazine* article by John Resch, the real idea behind glorifying the veteran is exposed. "Between 1800 and 1812, Republicans and Federalists glorified veterans to arouse patriotism. . . . Ramsay's account of the Newburgh conspiracy [1783] changed it from a near act of treason to a tribute to the Army's patriotism and virtue. . . . Infirm, impoverished and aging veterans were not to be shunned as paupers." This led to the first military pensions in 1818: A monthly stipend of $8 for regulars and $20 for officers who had been wounded. By 1818, the pension was raised to include non-wounded veterans in need, orphans and widows."

## PRESENT-DAY VETERANS

These two different stories of the treatment of our war veterans paint the two major problems with handling veterans today. First, this writer will prove that veterans are treated with shoddy malfeasance: care is abysmal, their out-of-pocket expenses continue to increase, and many wartime illnesses are intentionally ignored by our government. Second, I will prove that the pensioners' list has mushroomed to include people who have no business garnering benefits, thus propping up our pseudo-Communistic political system, and further depressing the level of care due to the gargantuan bulk of claimants.

## SEE NO EVIL

I believe that veterans who are wounded should be compensated. I am also against the nanny-state. Thus, I am against war except in defense. America has had war after war, but America has not been in a defensive war in over 100 years or more. That being said, it is certainly not the fault of veterans that we have wars of aggression. The government, however, is treating our war heroes like third-rate citizens. Just because you do not see the evil, does not mean it does not exist. "We the people," being the real government, cannot turn a blind eye to this travesty.

George W. Bush is punishing veterans, even as he sends young boys off to a foreign land for reasons he admits were based on lies. There were no WMDs in Iraq. The CIA has more ties to al Qaeda than did Saddam Hussein. To top it off, Bush is pushing pure democracy, a loser's game, rather than allowing Iraqi provinces to reconstitute themselves into states and form a confederated republic, as the United States (and perhaps Iraq) should be.

*"Vets for Justice reports that the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims is defrauding veterans. It claims that the chief judge has said he is against having a court for vets."*

Vets for Justice (VFJ) reports that the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims is pointedly committing fraud against veterans. Vets for Justice claims that the chief judge has written openly that he is against having a court for veterans. They contend that the court was meant as a pacifier, to combat against the rapid uniting of veterans into PACs and organizations.

Proof? VFJ: "Out of 14,000 cases filed before the Court of Veterans Appeals the court ruled in favor of the veteran only 13 times. . . . In the Veterans Court, motions that are critical of the court or expose the truth are not filed. Motions filed by veterans are not ruled on or rubberstamped 'denied' while motions filed by the Department of Veterans Appeals are usually ruled on within two days, and always granted." VFJ insists that the veteran is sent "in endless circles" of bureaucracy, in many cases until the ex-soldier is dead. "When a veteran dies, his claim dies with him."

Ashley L. Decker, in *Support the Warrior, Not the War: Give Them Their Benefits*, gives some real-time statistics related to how Congress is today deciding to treat veterans. "The House of Representatives have recently voted on the 2004 budget, which will cut funding for veterans' health care and benefit programs by nearly $25 billion over the next 10 years." It passed.

"The Veterans Administration, plagued by recent budget cuts, has had to resort to charging new veterans entering into its system a yearly fee of $250 in order for them to receive treatment. It is a sad irony that the very people being sent to fight the war are going to have to pay to treat the effects of it." In essence, Bush and Congress have increased the budget for war, yet cut the expenses granted for the soldiers when they return home. This is leading to VA hospitals closing down, up to 19,000 nurses losing their jobs, which makes 6.6 million outpatient visits impossible. And, in a big slap in the face, "Bush administration funding cuts will also prevent veterans from receiving their disability pensions." And, "Making matters worse, 40 percent of Vietnam veterans are homeless."

This, my fellow Americans, is unacceptable.

Veterans Against Corruption is more to the point. "VA employees and lawyers break the law and are never held accountable." In fact, on record with the U.S. House of Representatives is a document that admits the Department of Veterans Affairs punishes whistle-blowers who expose corruption. From Senate records, March 11, 1999: "Free speech repression has been a way of life at this agency."

Back to President Bush. His record in treating veterans poorly is clear. *In These Times* journalist Dave Lindorff reports a string of sad facts in his article "Dishonorable Discharge." Says Lindorff: "The Bush administration sought this year to cut $75 a month from the 'imminent danger' pay" but was blocked. "This year's White House budget for Veterans Affairs cut $3 billion from VA hospitals. . . . The administration also proposed levying a $250 annual charge on all Priority 8 veterans [and Priority 7—Ed.]. . . . Until protests led to a policy change, the Bush administration also was charging injured GIs from Iraq $8 a day for food when they arrived for medical treatment at Fort Stewart." Bush and Co. also closed down 19 commissaries that help the poorest soldiers; they defeated a bipartisan attempt to use a paltry $1.3 billion of the massive $87 billion Iraq war request; and they even denied Kevlar protection to 40,000 troops. One person commented that $9 billion of that $87 billion went to Israel, yet we cannot give $1.3 billion to veterans?

## ENTITLEMENT OR WELFARE

First, let me say that probably 97 percent or more of all combat veterans will experience mental disruptions or disorders due to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). I believe all combat vets should get some amount of pension or subsidy from taxation. Of course, there is an argument that those who oppose the war vehemently should not be forced to pay for restitution. Regardless, I would pay. However, while many honest, debilitated and homeless veterans fall through the cracks, millions who have never even been in the military or who have never seen combat are receiving veteran pensions.

*Intervention* magazine journalist Stewart Nusbaumer reports some dizzying data in his article, "Veterans Administration Out of Control?" Nusbaumer admits that the Bush administration has dramatically increased military spending, while at the same

JOE RAEDLE/GETTY IMAGES

**Above, concerned citizens** Micheline Toussaint, Alison Snow and Judith Kelly hold candles during a vigil in front of Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. The event was organized to draw attention to the late night arrival of seriously wounded soldiers from Iraq and Afghanistan. True casualty numbers have been hidden from the American public but it is estimated that as of January 2005 some 16,000 U.S. soldiers have been seriously wounded and will require lifelong care from veterans' hospitals. Efficient evacuation of wounded men from the battlefield and the use of bulletproof vests mean that many more soldiers are surviving combat wounds which, before kevlar, the advent of helicopters and medical trauma expertise, would have been fatal.

time crunching costs for care of veterans. However, he further claims that a majority of payouts are to people who have no business receiving government subsidies. After Vietnam, veteran assistance began "de-emphasizing combat status and time limits. The agency became a welfare agency for poor veterans. . . . In fact, today the Veterans Administration performs both functions, caring for veterans and for non-veterans. . . . Although there are only 25 million veterans alive today, 70 million Americans are eligible for veteran's benefits. Clearly, the mission of the VA has expanded beyond veterans."

Does it seem that our supposedly streamlined, yet obviously bungling, government could use logic? Would it not be obvious to see and treat combat veterans first, with full pay to combat veterans first? Yet, that would force the government, then the media and then John Q. Public to face the realities of depleted uranium exposure, combat vaccination experimentation and Gulf War Syndrome. They have not even owned totally up to Agent Orange yet. Many veterans who are positive they were exposed and are getting strange diseases are not treated as having been chemically damaged in Vietnam. Many people do not understand that veterans who were intentionally exposed to radiation are denied access to the system.

Nusbaumer goes on to complain that non-combat veterans outnumber service for combat veterans 10 and even 20 to one. A veterans' budget request went so far as to allocate money for non-veterans. This has led to a direct decrease in the assistance allotted for combat veterans, even amputees. Bottom line, 90 percent of veterans' benefits are non-combat related.

Imagine two men during the Vietnam War. One is a poor farm boy from Anytown, U.S.A. The other, a Harvard graduate whose father owns three businesses, one of which sells weapons to the government. The farm boy gets a ticket to the jungle. He does his nine-month tour. While there he sees several friends die from bullet wounds, suffers traumatic stress for which there is no diagnosis and so stays in the field, and upon receiving his third Purple Heart will be bedridden for a year and suffer excruciating pain for his entire life. The Ivy Leaguer gets stationed in

Germany, with a posh condo, a retirement plan, and trips to Amsterdam every weekend.

Twenty years later, both men are considered veterans. The officer receives a multitude of government subsidies. The grunt is constantly shoved aside by the doctors at the VA. The government claims that he was not gassed with chemical agents, even though they cannot explain his strange tumors. And some dumb president just upped his co-pay for painkillers. Are we really to believe both men deserve the same level of treatment?

*"No one wants to kill Americans because we are free. If that were the case, why are not "rogue nations" planning to attack Switzerland, Sweden or Finland? Less war means less terrorism."*

## THE ANSWER

The first answer would be far too simple. That is, we should have a mass uprising and force the government to cease committing to foreign wars and spending half of every dollar on the military. No one wants to kill Americans because we are free. If that were the case, why are not "rogue nations" planning to attack Switzerland, Sweden or Finland? The real reason is that those nations remain relatively neutral in world affairs. It's as simple as that: less war means less terrorism.

Second, we must ask ourselves who should receive priority medical, psychiatric and economic assistance. I believe that 90 percent at least agree that combat veterans should come first.

Finally, we must demand, regardless of the demons we will have to face, that the government provide combat soldiers with the highest level of care. This is not the case. The worst health care in the nation is often given to our former soldiers. Studies are routinely denied that would ascertain the reasons for PTSD, Gulf War Syndrome, Agent Orange exposure, radiation exposures, vaccine experimentation and a plethora of other war-related illnesses. The federal government, however, has a vested interest in keeping this quiet. The government is not just the cover-upper; it is the instigator, the criminal and the traitor to our living war memorials, our suffering veterans.

Only when Americans take a long, hard look into the treatment of combat veterans will they realize the true horrors of war. That is the day we will no longer seek to dominate the world at the expense of humanity. Today, another excuse, and another veteran will die without proper medical care. ❖

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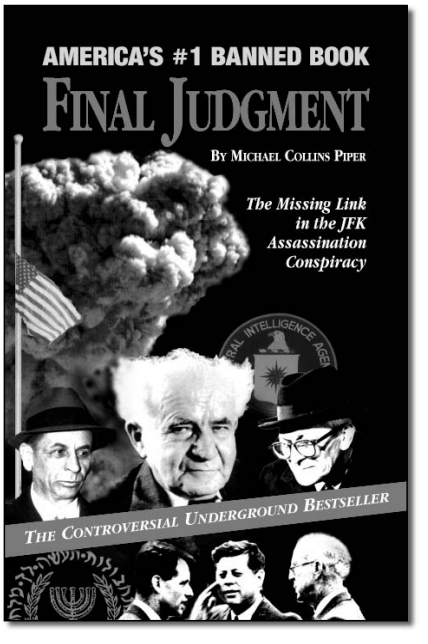
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# Abraham Lincoln's Overthrow of the Missouri Government

**IN THIS ARTICLE, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES** Abraham Lincoln's toppling of the Missouri government, Missouri's subsequent occupation and how it helped turn America into a socialist state, rather than the Republic that it used to be before "the Great Emancipator" was elected.

**BY CLINT E. LACY**

The term "regime change" is one we have heard numerous times in recent years, as our politicians tried to talk the American public and world into justifying not one, but two unconstitutional wars and subsequent occupations. This author would like to tell the story of one of the first "regime changes" conducted by the federal government, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. Incidentally it is the first time that Americans (Missourians) fought a Marxist army on United States soil.

The following quote from President James K. Polk is proof that our country was formed as a confederation, not a consolidated federal union:

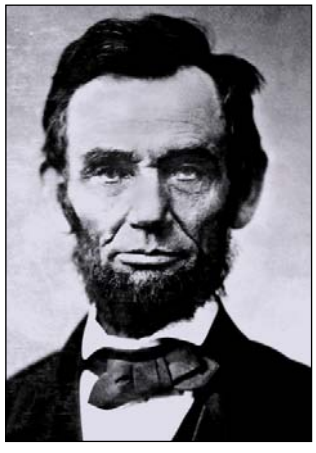
> "Our union is a confederation of independent states, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world."
>
> —President James Polk

States were to maintain sovereignty and derived their power from the people. The federal government derived its powers from the states. This provided the ultimate "checks and balances" system to protect our Constitutional republic and our freedom.

However, with the election of Abraham Lincoln on November 6, 1860, this would soon change.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina was the first state to secede and reclaim its sovereignty.

On April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, in response to South Carolina's firing on Fort Sumter, said:



> Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details, for this object, will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

When Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson received Lincoln's request for Missouri to supply its share of troops to the federal government to suppress the secession of Southern states, Jackson replied by stating:

> Sir: Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt that the men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in

my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman, and diabolical and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any unholy crusade.

But Lincoln, being a Marxist, was already utilizing the large German population found in St. Louis. Germans Francis Blair and U.S. Army Capt. Nathaniel Lyon were unhappy with General William S. Harney, who was commander of the Army of the West and was considered "levelheaded." That is because Blair and Lyon were radical Republican extremists who supported the "Wide Awakes," a German paramilitary group whose only arms had been smuggled from Illinois. They recognized the value that the St. Louis Arsenal would provide the Wide Awakes.

Most of the German members of the Wide Awakes immigrated to Missouri because they were kicked out of Germany when they lost their socialist revolution of 1848. Some of them, such as Franz Sigel, were officers in the Marxist army that failed in their attempt at "regime change" in Germany, but ironically helped Lincoln succeed in his attempt in Missouri.

Governor Jackson also recognized the value of the St. Louis Arsenal and dispatched the state militia to train nearby.

While the "levelheaded" General Harney was away on a trip to Washington, D.C., Rep. Blair and Lyon seized their opportunity. Francis Blair's brother was Montgomery Blair, postmaster general and Lincoln crony. Blair used his political and family connection with his brother Montgomery to have Harney removed from his position as commander of the West and quickly appointed Lyon to this position. With his new appointment, Lyon wasted no time in launching "regime change" in Missouri. On May 10, 1861:

> After surrounding the militia encampment Lyon decided to march his prisoners through downtown St. Louis before providing them with a parole and ordering them to disperse. This march was widely viewed as humiliation for the state forces and immediately angered citizens who had gathered to watch the commotion. Tensions mounted quickly on the streets as civilians hurled fruit, rocks, and insults at Lyon's troops and some of the soldiers returned the favor. Nobody knows exactly what happened to provoke the massacre, but the standard report says that a drunkard stumbled into the path of the marching soldiers and got into an altercation with some of them. Weapons were drawn by both the soldiers and civilians and shots rang out. Some of the soldiers formed a line and fired into the nearby crowd. Violence continued for the next two days resulting in the death of at least seven more civilians, who were shot by federal troops patrolling the streets.

Even after these atrocities, Missourians demonstrated their desire for peace, when on June 11, 1861, they met at the Planter House in St. Louis for a last ditch effort at peace.

Representing the state were Governor Jackson, former governor Sterling Price and Thomas Snead, who offered a position of Unionist neutrality for the withdrawal of all federal troops from the state (including the German Wide Awakes).

Representing the Federal Government at the meeting were General Lyon, Frank Blair and Major Conant.

After hearing the offer of neutrality from the state of Missouri, General Lyon rose and stated, (pointing to Governor Jackson, Price and Snead):

> Rather than concede to the State of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the State whenever it pleases, or move troops at its own will into, out of, or through the State; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any matter, however unimportant, I would [pointing at the three state officials] see you, and you, and you and every man, woman and child in the State, dead and buried. This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines.

*"After surrounding the militia encampment Lyon decided to march his prisoners through downtown St. Louis before paroling them. This march was widely viewed as a humiliation for the state forces and angered citizens."*

Governor Jackson, Sterling Price and Thomas Snead returned to Jefferson City, deemed it indefensible and evacuated the capital.

After the evacuation of Jefferson City, the Union Army under General Lyon occupied Missouri's capital and installed their own "puppet" government, making Hamilton Gamble the new governor.

Though he might have been "new," he was not legitimate. Claiborne Fox Jackson was the governor elected by the people of Missouri. The only elected member of the Missouri government still in Jefferson City was Attorney General Knott, who was arrested for refusing to take the oath to the newly installed military government of the Union.

On August 10, 1861, Missourians under the command of General Sterling Price, and reinforced with Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana troops under the command of Ben McCullough, met and defeated General Lyon and Franz Sigel on the field of battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. It is also where General Lyon was mortally wounded and died.

Price then turned his forces north to attack the Missouri River town of Lexington, in order to break the Union blockade of the Missouri River. This he did in three days' time. Afterward Missourians who resided north of the Missouri River flocked to join General Price at Lexington. Price however did not have the means to arm many of these men, and had to abandon Lexington as news spread that General Fremont was coming up the Missouri with 20,000 Union troops to retake it.

The Missouri legislature reconvened in Neosho and set up a provisional capital. On October 28, 1861, the legislature reconvened and started debating the issue of secession. They cited numerous outrages, against the state's civilians, and the overthrow of the state's government by military force under the

direction of Union General Lyon.

The bill was passed on October 30 and signed into law on October 31, 1861, by Governor Jackson.

On November 28th, 1861, the Confederate Congress agreed Missouri should be the 12th state of the Confederacy.

In December 1861, General Price made camp at the junction of the Sac and Osage rivers near Osceola, Missouri. It was there that 12,000 Missourians enlisted in the regular Confederate Army.

On March 7, 1862, the "Missouri Brigade," under the leadership of Gens. Van Dorn and Price, joined by the forces under Gens. McCullough and McIntosh, were defeated by their old foe, Franz Sigel.

After this defeat, the "Missouri Brigade" was transferred east of the Mississippi where it served with much distinction.

This, however, left Missouri "to the wolves" so to speak, a state which fell victim to "regime change" and was under occupation—an occupation that could not have taken place without the aide of Marxist German exiles, whom Abraham Lincoln was more than willing to utilize.

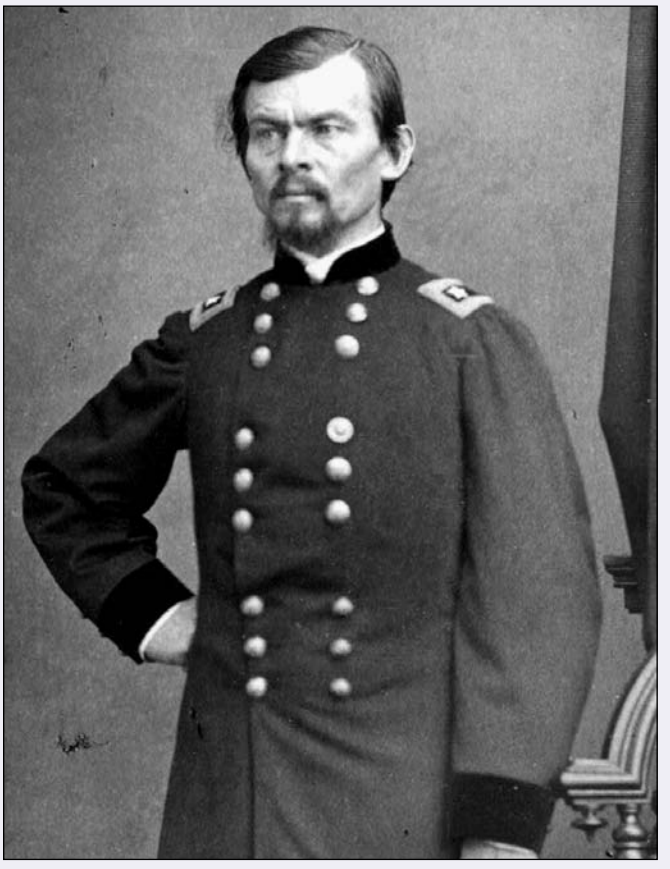
Under federal occupation, Missouri suffered greatly. Those that did not opt to join the regular Confederate service formed bands of "irregular cavalry" and fought as partisans against Lincoln's occupiers. So effective were these partisans that Lincoln was forced to keep thousands of troops in Missouri. But the 4,000 to 5,000 Southern partisans were not enough to stop the depredations of Lincoln and his generals.

Here is a list of the injustices and war crimes committed against the citizens of Missouri by the Union occupation forces: August 30, 1861, Union General Fremont declares martial law throughout the state.

On Sept 23, 1861, James Lane and his "Kansas Brigade" sacked the town of Osceola, Missouri, taking all things of value, leaving it in ruins—all but destroying it.

On October 18, 1862, the "Palmyra Massacre" occurred. It was conducted under the leadership of General John McNeil, in retaliation for the disappearance of an elderly Union informant by the name of Andrew Allsman. McNeil picked 10 citizens to be shot in retaliation for the disappearance of Allsman. It is of interest to note that one of the men, William Humphrey, who was previously selected to be executed, was spared by the efforts of his wife who pleaded with the local provost marshall,W.R. Strachan, that her husband had been invited to join the ranks of Confederate Colonel Porter, but had not accepted the invitation because it would violate her parole. Strachan sent her to General McNeil, who agreed to spare William Humphrey. Of course no good deed goes unpunished, and it is said that Provost Marshall Strachan demanded sexual favors from Mrs. Humphrey for his part in sparing her husband's life. Following the Palmyra Massacre, President Lincoln promoted General McNeil.

On March 13, 1862, General Halleck unconditionally declared that Confederate partisans were to be treated as outlaws and not to be taken prisoner. It is a myth that Confederate partisans such as Quantrill and Anderson first instituted the policy of "no quarter." On the contrary, their policy of "no quarter"



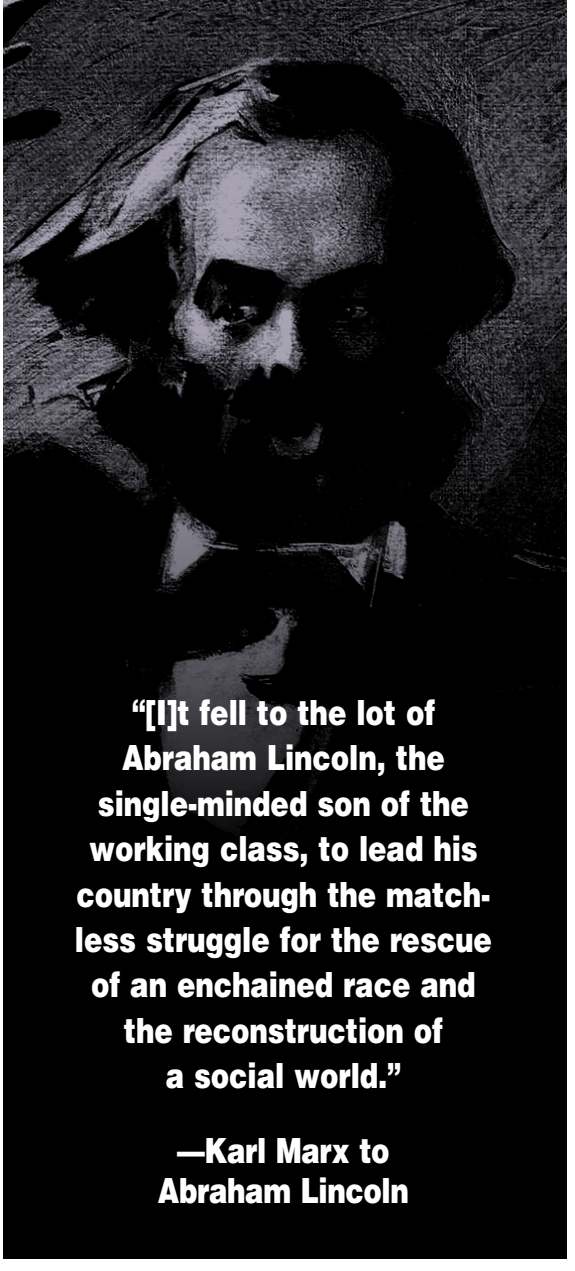
**Gen. Franz Sigel was born in Baden, Germany** in 1824. A graduate of the German Military Academy, he resigned from the German army in 1847 and became involved in radical politics. Sigel took part in the 1848 German Revolution and was afterward forced to flee to Switzerland. Sigel was considered by many to be one of the Union Army's worst and most controversial generals. His greatest contribution to the war effort was his ability to rally the North's German population to the Union cause. Sigel played a prominent role in the events that led to Nathaniel Lyon's capture of the Missouri State Guard at Camp Jackson and was Lyon's second-in-command at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. He was blamed by many, including Gen. Henry Halleck, for the Union defeat there after urging Lyon to divide his army even though Lyon was outnumbered. When the Army of the Southwest was organized, Sigel believed that he should be given command. When it went to another instead, Sigel threatened to resign. Fearful that the German regiments might refuse to fight or mutiny if Sigel resigned, the army was organized along ethnic lines and Sigel was given command of the German regiments. This was largely a symbolic gesture. Although his men worshiped him, Sigel never had Gen. Halleck's full confidence. Later in the war Sigel was soundly defeated in the Shenandoah Valley and again at the Battle of Second Manassas. In March of 1864 his army was routed at New Market, which cemented his well-deserved reputation for being promoted far beyond his abilities. In July he fought Major General Jubal Early at Harpers Ferry but soon thereafter was relieved of his command for "lack of aggression." After the war he became an editor and publisher and was active in politics. He died in New York City in 1902.

was in response to General Halleck's policy.

On Feb. 4, 1863, Major Reeder and the 12th Missouri Militia (Union) came upon the farm of Simeon Cato and surprised Captain Daniel McGee (Missouri Confederate partisan) and his men. The 12th Missouri took no prisoners as ordered by Reeder. McGee and his men were caught by surprise and were attacked before they could get to their weapons. Nine of the men were killed instantly and 20 fell mortally wounded, including 64-year-old Simeon Cato. His crime was harboring "outlaws."

May 13, 1863, prominent Southerners (most of whom were women) were banished from the City of St. Louis and sent south on river steamers.

On August 13, 1863, a jail in Kansas City collapsed, killing many Missouri women, maiming many more, who had been imprisoned for giving aid to their relatives who were Southern partisans. Many of these women were related to men who fought for William Quantrill and "Bloody Bill" Anderson. This was the last straw for the partisans and is the main reason for Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, on August 21, 1863.



**"[I]t fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world."**

**—Karl Marx to Abraham Lincoln**

August 25, 1863, Union General Ewing issues possibly the most heinous of all war crimes against Missourians, Order Number 11. This order required that Missourians in 11 counties leave their homes. It turned thousands of Missouri men, women and children into refugees, most of their homes being burned as they left. The area is still known as the "Burn District."

On December 25, 1863, Union Major Wilson attacked Confederates serving under Timothy Reeves while they were having Christmas dinner with their families at Pulliam's Farm near Doniphan, Missouri, killing 35 of Reeve's men along with 50 civilians, including men, women and children.

From August 29 to December 2, 1864, General Sterling Price conducted raids throughout Missouri with the hopes of liberating the state. Initially he planned to take St. Louis but failed in this attempt after taking heavy losses during the assault of Fort Davidson in Pilot Knob. Subsequently, the garrison under General Ewing escaped.

Price then turned west with the hope of installing Governor Reynolds at Jefferson City. Reynolds was the former lieutenant governor, but assumed the office of governor after the death of Governor Claiborne Jackson in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1862. If Price had been successful, then the legitimate government of Missouri would have once again been restored, but Price and his army found Jefferson City too heavily defended by Lincoln's occupiers.

Price's hopes of liberating Missouri ended with his defeat at Westport, Missouri and with it ended all hopes of restoring the legitimate government, sovereignty and freedom of Missouri and its people.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was re-elected to a second term as president of the United States. His dream of socializing the American government and making the states subservient to it had nearly become a reality.

With the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, and later the capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis in 1865, nothing was left to stop Lincoln's dream.

It was Robert E. Lee, who after the war stated said: "The consolidation of the States into one vast empire, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of ruin which has overwhelmed all that preceded it."

Lincoln's Marxist Germans played a pivotal role in the "regime change" of Missouri, the entire South and ultimately the United States as a whole. Germans like Franz Sigel and Carl Shurz were promoted more for their influence on "48er's" Germans than their military ability.

They helped rally thousands of Marxist Germans to the cause of "regime change" conducted by Lincoln. In St. Louis alone five regiments of Germans were organized and led by Sigel. The war cry of these non-English speaking socialists was: ""I goes to fight mit Sigel."

The theory that Missouri Southerners fought for slavery doesn't hold water. In fact in an article entitled, "Germans Under a New Flag" we find the real reasons for war in Missouri. It was in Missouri that ethnic prejudice and political rivalry between immigrants and native-born citizens of the state led to military action and ultimately to the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

If anyone doubts that we are now a socialist country or that Lincoln is the cause, then I submit the following letter from Karl Marx to Abraham Lincoln which starts off by congratulating the president on his re-election: "We congratulate the American people upon your re-election by a large majority."

The Marx letter goes on to state:

> The workingmen of Europe feel sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American Antislavery War will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.

Lincoln's ambassador Charles Adams responded with a message regarding Lincoln's feelings toward Marx and the socialists. In it Adams states:

> Sir:
>
> I am directed to inform you that the address of the Central Council of your Association, which was duly transmitted through this Legation to the President of the United States, has been received by him.
>
> So far as the sentiments expressed by it are personal, they are accepted by him with a sincere and anxious desire that he may be able to prove himself not unworthy of the confidence which has been recently extended to him by his fellow citizens and by so many of the friends of humanity and progress throughout the world.
>
> The Government of the United States has a clear consciousness that its policy neither is nor could be reactionary, but at the same time it adheres to the course which it adopted at the beginning, of abstaining everywhere from propagandism and unlawful intervention. It strives to do equal and exact justice to all states and to all men and it relies upon the beneficial results of that effort for support at home and for respect and good will throughout the world.
>
> Nations do not exist for themselves alone, but to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind by benevolent intercourse and example. It is in this relation that the United States regard their cause in the present conflict with slavery, maintaining insurgence as the cause of human nature, and they derive new encouragements to persevere from the testimony of the workingmen of Europe that the national attitude is favored with their enlightened approval and earnest sympathies.

Today many Americans feel it is our country's job to intervene in world affairs. This could not be further from the truth.

Adams's reply to Karl Marx represents a milestone in change of American foreign policy. Remember what Adams tells Marx:

***CLINT E. LACY*** is chairman of the Missouri League of Southern Voters and a proud member of the John T. Coffee Camp, Missouri Sons of Confederate Veterans. He resides in Marble Hill, Missouri. He is the author of "Stars and Bars: Flag of Honor, Not Hate" in the September/October 2005 issue of TBR.

"Nations do not exist for themselves alone, but to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind."

And it reminds us that Southerners weren't the evil-doers that the politically correct establishment would like us to believe, for their argument was one of constitutional rights, not to promote the "welfare of mankind."

Remember that when President Lincoln called for Missouri to supply its share of troops to put down the South's claim to independence, Missouri's Governor Jackson responded by calling it, among other things, "illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary."

Let us also remember what President George Washington called for in his farewell address of 1796:

> [P]ut aside party and unite for the common good, an "American character" wholly free of foreign attachments. The United States must concentrate only on American interests, and while the country ought to be friendly and open its commerce to all nations, it should avoid becoming involved in foreign wars.

*"General Halleck declared that Confederate partisans were to be treated as outlaws and not to be taken prisoner. It is a myth that Confederate partisans such as Quantrill first instituted the policy of 'No quarter.'"*

Contrary to some opinion, Washington did not call for isolation, only the avoidance of entangling alliances. While he called for maintenance of the treaty with France signed during the American Revolution, the problems created by that treaty ought to be clear. The United States must "act for ourselves and not for others."

A far cry from Lincoln's ambassador Charles Adams's response to Karl Marx. It was the defeat of the Confederacy that has led to the deplorable condition of "empire building" that this nation is suffering from in the name of spreading "democracy." And it could not have been made possible, without the help of thousands of Marxist Germans, who came to the aid of Abraham Lincoln, in one of the first examples of "regime change," the overthrow and occupation of Missouri. ❖

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# Otto von Bismarck
## Welfare Statesman

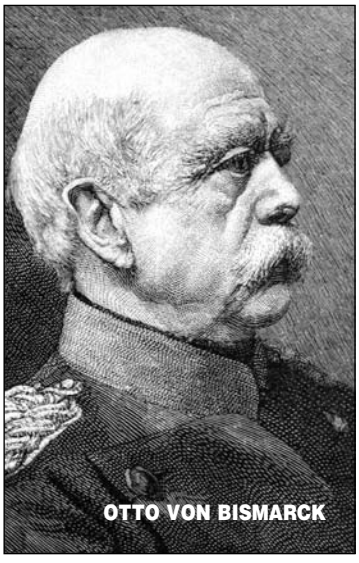
**THE WELFARE STATE HAS BEEN A FIXTURE** of "progressive" Western nations for generations. It didn't originate in Communistic Russia or socialistic Great Britain. It was not started by FDR or Lenin or any of the usual suspects. Instead, it all began with a man who left an enormous imprint on European history. The number of articles and books about him solidify his status as one of the most chronicled figures of the 19th century. Yet in perusing the millions of words written about Otto von Bismarck, one would never find a historian who would characterize him as a "bleeding heart."

**BY FRANK JACKSON**

Otto von Bismarck built his reputation during a nine-year reign as chancellor of Prussia, and a 19-year reign (1871-1890) as chancellor of a united German empire, or Reich, a concatenation for which he was largely responsible. While foreign policy necessarily played a key role in his achievements, he devoted equal attention to domestic policy. As the architect-in-chief of the German state, he took it personally whenever dissident voices were heard in the land. State security was the excuse for almost any restriction on civil liberties. Bismarck felt that he, Germany and the state were one and the same; one could not be a loyal German without being loyal to him and to the state. Catholics and Socialists, whose loyalties spread far beyond German borders, were suspect by definition.

The Socialists, though far fewer in number than the Catholics, were more activist in policy and had many sympathizers. Bismarck's policy of rapid industrialization had uprooted peasants from their rural homes and thrust them into cities. Antagonism between capital and labor was growing and the gap between the rich and poor was widening—ideal circumstances for socialist agitation. But Bismarck had a plan to steal the Socialists' thunder.

"Anybody who has the prospect of a pension, be it ever so small, in old age or infirmity, is much happier and more content with his lot, much more tractable and easy to manage, than he whose future is absolutely uncertain," declared Bismarck in a conversation with his press attaché, Moritz Busch. Bismarck sought to bind the worker to the state with what he called a "golden chain." "It is immaterial to me whether or not you will call this socialism," he sniffed.


OTTO VON BISMARCK

The 1878 Antisocialist Law, enacted when Europe and America were suffering from an economic slump, purged Germany of its more overt leftists. To placate the remaining left-leaners, Bismarck, much like FDR and LBJ in America, came up with a series of social welfare programs. During the 1880s in Germany, as in the 1930s and 1960s in America, a quick succession of general welfare laws was passed. The Sickness Insurance Law of 1883 was succeeded by the Accident Insurance Law of 1884 and the Old Age and Disability Insurance Law of 1889. All were the first of their kind in Europe, or anywhere else for that matter.

Though not providing cradle-to-grave security, the "conservative" German statesman was clearly more "progressive" than his peers in this area. Indeed, Bismarck had a point when he said: "Why should the regular soldier, disabled by war, or the official, have a right to be pensioned in his old age, and not the soldier of labor?" Do not they all aid in building and maintaining the state? Indeed, Bismarck characterized his policies as state socialism rather than revolutionary socialism. He was no idealist concerning the rights of man; he was an authoritarian, a hardheaded statist, and a shrewd practitioner of *Realpolitik*.

Since his welfare policies reduced the pressures on German

**Among Bismarck's administrative reforms** were the development of a common currency, the establishment of a a central bank and the creation of a single code of commercial and civil law for Germany. Bismarck also became the first statesman in Europe to devise a comprehensive scheme of social security to counter the Social Democrats, offering workers insurance against accident, sickness and old age. In foreign affairs he was a master of alliances and counter-alliances. He presided over the Congress of Berlin (1872) and this symbolized his paramount position as mediator between the great powers Russia, Austria, France and Great Britain. An alliance with Austria-Hungary (1879) marked a new period of conservatism in Bismarck's foreign policy. By 1890 his policies came under attack. On March 18, 1890, two years after Emperor William II's accession, Bismarck was forced to resign. Above is a painting of the proclamation of the German empire at Versailles after France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, 1871. Bismarck is shown in white uniform in the center of the composition.

industry, Bismarck's critics accused him of practicing what we might today call corporate welfare. But Bismarck did not institute his welfare policies solely to take the heat off industrialists. He felt that a strong industrial base was essential to the future of Germany and he didn't want to hobble industrial development any more than he had to.

Whether Bismarck's welfare programs were merely cynical ploys to co-opt dissidents or reflected a sincere concern for workers is open to debate. In an April 2, 1881, speech at the Reichstag, Bismarck said: "A state, however, which is composed very largely of Christians—even if you are horrified at hearing it called a Christian state—should let itself be permeated with the principles which it confesses."

Whatever his motives, Bismarck did not succeed in endearing himself to the liberals in parliament. Left-wing parties predominated in the 1890 elections, after which Bismarck resigned and retired to his estate. That Bismarck chose not to mention his social legislation in his memoirs may be indicative of his true feelings.

Given Bismarck's questionable motives in setting up the first welfare state, one can only wonder about the motives of the legions of social welfare engineers who have followed. Bismarck appears to have been correct in his assumption that old-age benefits would mute any dissident voices among senior citizens. While the elderly have the time to devote to political activity and have the highest participation rates of any age group at the polls, they are largely free of any political views that might be termed radical, extreme or subversive. Whatever activism they indulge in is largely directed toward preserving or increasing the benefits they receive from government programs. Is the modern American retiree, with Social Security and Medicare benefits, as well as, possibly, a veterans or civil service pension, any more "free" than a subject of Bismarck's authoritarian Germany? More to the point, is it possible to love one's country while loathing its government? Bill Clinton, echoing Bismarck, strongly disagreed. But the question is likely to be asked as long as there are nations and governments.

With hindsight, we can also say that Bismarck's relatively benign state socialism provided the foundation for National Socialism. Bismarck died on July 30, 1898, at the age of 83. ❖

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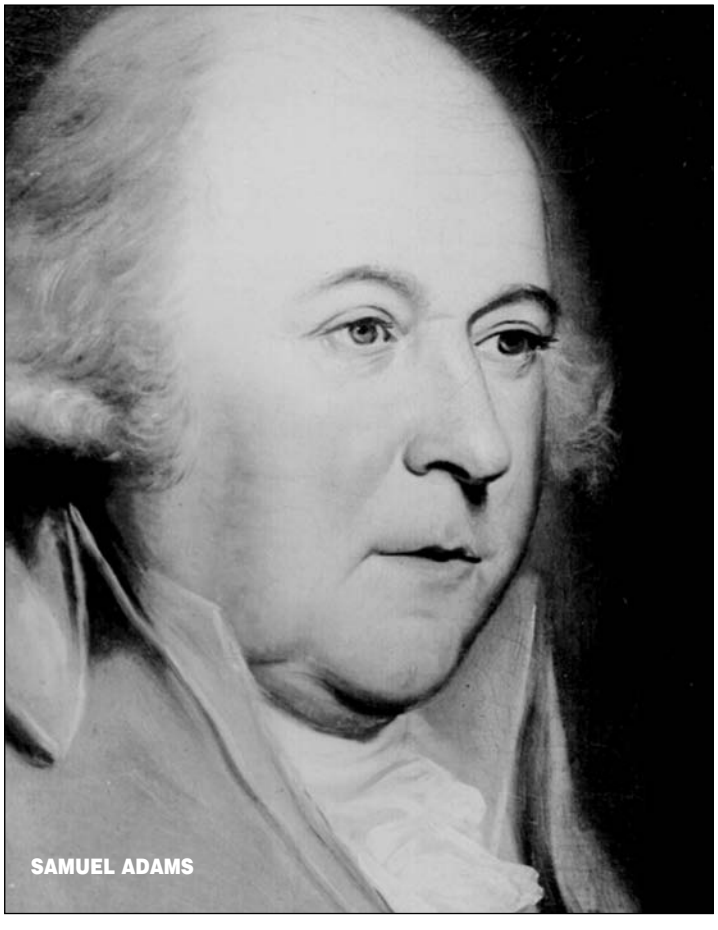
***FRANK JACKSON*** is a charter subscriber to TBR and occasionally does some writing on historical subjects for this and other "contrarian" magazines. He is the author of "Jung and the Moneyed Elite" published in the July/August 2003 issue of TBR.

# America Must Be Independent

***The legacy of Samuel Adams, a human dynamo known as the Grand Incendiary of the American Secession, is a substantial one. Had it not been for this "great voice of freedom," Sam Adams, Americans might not have been motivated to rise up from their subservient position under British rule. It was his relentless effort and leadership that helped ensure the rights of American citizens we are (to a decreasing degree) enjoying today. To preserve those rights, Adams says we must fight. Here is an excerpt from a speech by Adams, the timeliness of which is such that he could have delivered it to a gathering of patriots this morning. . . .***



SAMUEL ADAMS

**BY SAMUEL ADAMS**
BEFORE THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
AUGUST 1, 1776

We are now, on this continent, to the astonishment of the world, 3 million souls united in one cause. We have large armies, well disciplined and appointed, with commanders inferior to none in military skill, and superior in activity and zeal. We are furnished with arsenals and stores beyond our most sanguine expectations, and foreign nations are waiting to crown our success by their alliances. There are instances of, I would say, an almost astonishing Providence in our favor; our success has staggered our enemies, and almost given faith to infidels; so we may truly say it is not our own arm that has saved us.

The hand of heaven appears to have led us on to be, perhaps, humble instruments and means in the great providential dispensation, which is completing. We have fled from the political Sodom; let us not look back, lest we perish and become a monument of infamy and derision to the world. For can we ever expect more unanimity and a better preparation for defense; more infatuation of counsel among our enemies, and more valor and zeal among ourselves? The same force and resistance, which are sufficient to procure us our liberties, will secure us a glorious independence and support us in the dignity of free, imperial states. We cannot suppose that our opposition has made a corrupt and dissipated nation more friendly to America,

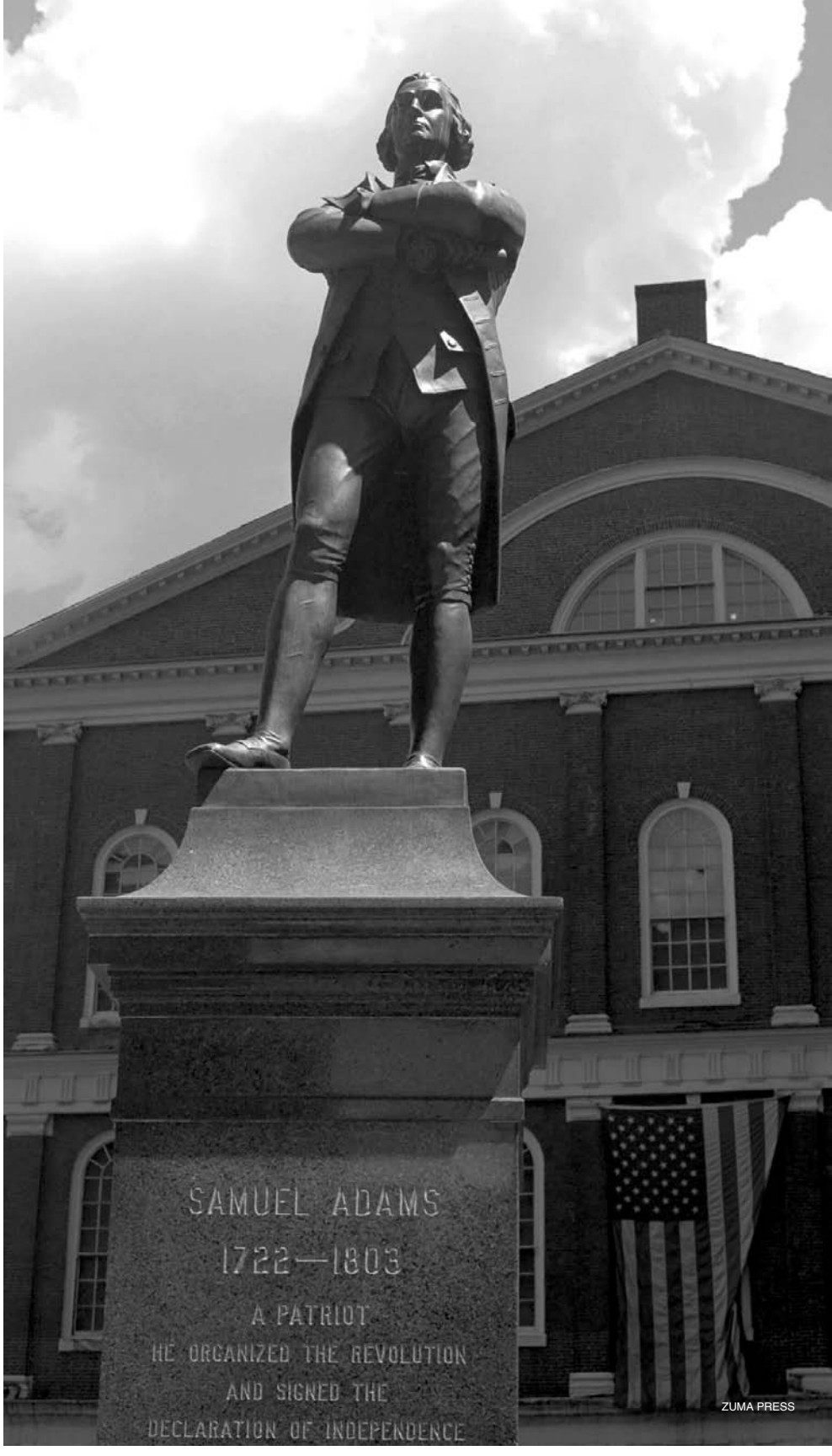
or created in them a greater respect for the rights of mankind. We can therefore expect a restoration and establishment of our privileges, and a compensation for the injuries we have received, from their want of power, from their fears, and not from their virtues. The unanimity and valor, which will effect an honorable peace, can render a future contest for our liberties unnecessary. He who has strength to chain down the wolf is a madman if he let him loose without drawing his teeth and paring his nails.

We have no other alternative than independence, or the most ignominious and galling servitude. The legions of our enemies thicken on our plains; desolation and death mark their bloody career; while the mangled corpses of our countrymen seem to cry out to us as a voice from heaven.

Our union is now complete; our constitution [the Articles of Confederation] composed, established and approved. You are now the guardians of your own liberties. We may justly address you, as the *decemviri* did the Romans, and say: "Nothing that we propose can pass into a law without your consent. Be yourselves, O Americans, the authors of those laws on which your happiness depends."

You have now in the field armies sufficient to repel the whole force of your enemies and their base and mercenary auxiliaries. The hearts of your soldiers beat high with the spirit of freedom; they are animated with the justice of their cause, and while they grasp their swords can look up to heaven for assistance. Your adversaries are composed of wretches who laugh at the rights of humanity, who turn religion into derision, and would, for higher wages, direct their swords against their leaders or their country. Go on, then, in your generous enterprise, with gratitude to heaven for past success, and confidence of it in the future. For my own part, I ask no greater blessing than to share with you the common danger and common glory. If I have a wish dearer to my soul than that my ashes may be mingled with those of a Warren and a Montgomery, it is that these American states may never cease to be free and independent. ❖

***Samuel Adams***, the mastermind behind the Boston Tea Party, served in the Continental Congress and was governor of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1797. He was a cousin of John Adams, the second president of the United States.



ZUMA PRESS

**Above is shown the statue of Samuel Adams** which stands in front of Faneuil Hall on the Freedom Trail in Boston, Massachusetts. The dedication on the base reads: "A Patriot. He organized the Revolution and signed the Declaration of Independence." Adams was also, in 1777, one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation, which was finally ratified by Maryland, the last state to agree to the document, in 1781.

# Tutankhamun, Joshua, Jesus & the Essenes

## *Heretical Historian Claims Jesus May Have Lived in Pharaohnic Times*

**BY JOHN TIFFANY**

Although it is commonly believed that Jesus lived during the first century A.D., there is, oddly, no concrete evidence to support this fact from the Roman and Jewish historians who would have been his contemporaries. The Gospel writers were of a later generation, and many accounts recorded in the Old Testament and Talmudic commentary seemingly refer to the coming of the Messiah as an event that had already occurred.

Using the evidence available from archeology, the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Koran, biblical and other sources, Ahmed Osman (*Jesus in the House of the Pharaohs*) explains these facts and provides a tantalizing case that both Jesus and Joshua were one and the same—a belief echoed by the early Church Fathers. Even more astoundingly, he sets forth evidence that this person was likewise the pharaoh Tutankhamun, who ruled Egypt between 1361 and 1352 B.C. and was regarded by his people as the spiritual son of God. Following the deaths of Tutankhamun and his father Akhenaten (identified by Osman as Moses), it was the Essene Christian community that secretly was continuing this monotheistic Egyptian religion during the Roman empire—a faith that had gone underground after Tutankhamun's death.

Osman contends that the Essenes—who followed Jesus's teachings in secret after his murder—only came into the open following the execution of their prophet John the Baptist by Herod, many centuries later. The Essenes believed themselves to be the people of the New Covenant established between their Lord and themselves by the "Teacher of Righteousness," who was murdered by a wicked priest. Some of the Dead Sea Scrolls might appear to support Osman's contention that this Teacher of Righteousness was in fact Jesus (although this contention is not accepted by most scholars).

The Talmud, incidentally, specifically curses Jesus and says he performed miracles using black, satanic powers. If nothing else, this virtually proves that Jesus did exist. ❖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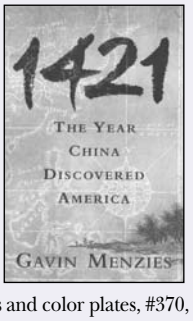
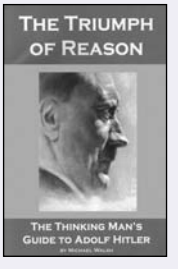
# Uncovering the Hidden Side of History




***1421: The Year China Discovered America:*** On March 8, 1421, a huge treasure fleet sailed from its base in China. When they returned in 1423, the emperor had fallen, leaving China in political and economic chaos. The great ships were left to rot at their moorings and records of their journeys were destroyed. Lost in China's self-imposed isolation was the knowledge that Chinese ships has reached America 70 years before Columbus and circumnavigated the globe a century before Magellan. This book presents information compiled from 120 countries, 900 museums, libraries and major seaports operating in the late Middle Ages. Hardback, 552 pages, lots of charts, maps, illustrations and color plates, #370, ***$27.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers




***The Triumph of Reason: The Thinking Man's Guide to Adolf Hitler:*** By Michael Walsh. This power-packed volume is a carefully-organized and well annotated selection of the famed German leader's views on a surprisingly wide variety of topics, excerpted from his speeches and writings—unlike anything yet seen in the English language. In 72 oversized pages—in a handsome, quality-bound card cover—is found what might be termed "the best of Adolf Hitler." A must for those who want to make up their own minds. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 72 pages, lots of photographs, #369, ***$14*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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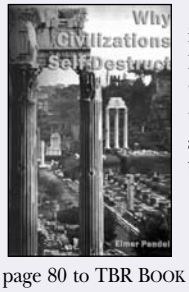


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# Rasputin

## The Real Deal on the 'Mad Monk'

***His enemies called him the "mad monk." But the tsarina called him "our friend." Supposedly immune to poison, Rasputin developed a sense of mystery about him. He was alleged to hav had "superhuman strength" and drink vast quantities of alcohol without getting drunk etc. Whether true or not, none of this was to save him in the end. What is the truth about the relationship between this man of mystery and the Russian royal family?***

**BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.**

Of all the topics in Russian history that have interested writers over the years, few have been as mysterious as the relationship between the Russian imperial family and Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin. This reviewer had read a few things: first, that the tsarevich was sick with hemophilia, and Rasputin had some sort of ability to heal him. Second, I knew that Rasputin had some influence over state policy. And third, I knew that Rasputin had little control over his libido. With this information, I began to dig deeper into the life of this mysterious man. As I did, I began to realize that much of what had been written about Rasputin was false.

Until recently, Revisionist material on Rasputin has been very scarce. Among the patriotic elements in Russian society prior to the revolution, only the imperial family itself seems to have had any use for him. Outside of a few sectarian circles presently in Russia, Orthodox people have either dismissed him or condemned him as a fraud.

Recently, Life & Liberty Publishing of California released a small book on the life of Grigori Rasputin by an author who actually knew the man, Dr. Elizabeth Judas. She was the wife of Alexander Ivanovich, an officer in the tsar's secret service. Furthermore, her uncle was a major figure in the imperial government. For years, the

**RASPUTIN'S CHARISMA:** At right, Grigori Rasputin is surrounded by a host of admirers including a bevy of young and old women. Many of Rasputin's greatest supporters were from the nobility and wealthy classes, but he was well known for working medical "magic" on the lower classes as well. He was also known for his charismatic personality, wit and charm. In a brand new reprint of a rare Revisionist work, Dr. Elizabeth Judas gives us her eyewitness accounts of Rasputin.

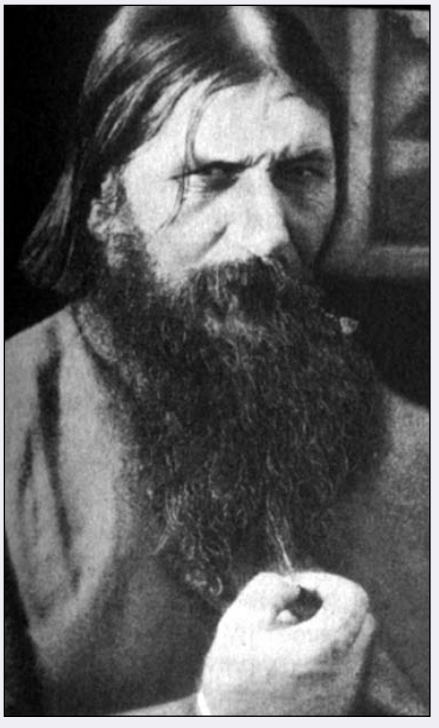
manuscript lay virtually undisturbed, out of print for decades and completely ignored by mainstream Russia scholarship. Alas, I myself, despite having immersed myself in Russian history and literature until it poured out my ears, had never heard of this important manuscript until recently, nor apparently has any other English-speaking Revisionist writing in this field.

I was able to read this volume in a mere two sittings because it is a gripping human story. Nothing anyone has told you about Rasputin seems to bear even a shred of truth. Rasputin was a victim of revolutionary politics outside the tsar's palace and anti-tsarist intrigue within his own palace. In the final analysis, such is the conclusion of Dr. Judas's book.

Through a series of very interesting events that reveal much about Russian internal politics in the early part of the 20th century, the authoress as a young child had already become acquainted with Grigori Rasputin while both were living in Siberia, where she had many relatives.

She knew Rasputin long before the tsar did. It was the author's uncle, Dr. Lebikov, who first suggested to the imperial family that this rather charismatic wanderer from Siberia (Rasputin was neither priest nor monk, nor did he ever have a desire to be ordained or tonsured) be brought to the palace to pray for the ailing tsarevitch, heir to the Russian throne, Alexei. The tsarevich was already sick, suffering from acute stomach pains.

He did not suffer from hemophilia, according to the author, who is contradicted by other sources. Nor, she says, is there any evidence of this serious disease among his medical records, or even within the correspondence between Nicholas and Alexandra, which, by the way, was conducted in English. (Nicholas, like his first cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, was a grandson of Queen Victoria.)



**GRIGORI RASPUTIN**
. . . Subject of Revisionist examination.

The distracted imperial couple had no difficulty with permitting this Siberian religious man's entrance into the imperial palace in the then capital of Russia, St. Petersburg, located on the Baltic. Rasputin's long hair and beard, and the wearing of traditional Russian peasant dress, did however cause a stir among the court nobility, who were incensed to find such a commoner at the palace.

The great flaw in Nicholas's reign was his inability to control the powerful and obnoxious nobility (including more distant members of his own Romanov clan). This was no easy task. Not only did Nicholas have certain familial responsibilities toward them, but they also possessed political power in their own right as well as substantial fortunes. Nicholas' illustrious father, Alexander III, had succeeded in controlling this toxic element, which partly explains why public anger at the government as well as terrorism and revolutionary politics had substantially subsided during his reign.

Of course, the intimidating, 6'4" Alexander III was very different from his 5'6" offspring. Alexander personally often used physical coercion to control the more restless members of the clan. Nicholas was not of this build or temperament, being more refined than his father. He eventually paid dearly for his lack of a hard line.

Smoothing Rasputin's way into the imperial presence was Tsar Nicholas II's Slavophilia. In a nutshell, this meant Nicholas believed that Russia's strength lay in her Slav peasants, her ancient agriculture, the peasant-run village commune and the Russian Orthodox Church. He was attached to them, both as a political figure and as a Russian man. To Nicholas, Grigori Rasputin represented the best in the Russian peasant: he was hardy, simple, direct, forceful and pious. Rasputin made a powerful impression on the imperial couple.

As a Christian, Rasputin was opposed to the use of hypnosis or any sort of "mesmerism" in religious practice; he made this clear to the author, Dr. Judas, on many occasions. There is no evidence that he was part of any sect that employed or misused these techniques, nor is there any proof he was even aware of their techniques.

Rasputin was simply able to calm Alexei during his times of physical pain, and it was in this that his services were important. Rasputin did not cure Alexei of any disease, but through prayer was able to soothe the nerves of the young heir. He furthermore never took any credit for his services, according to Judas, saying only that God was responsible for the alleviation of Alexei's pain. Nor did Rasputin seek any reward for his services, and was very quick to leave the palace when he was no longer needed.

In fact, it is worth noting that Rasputin routinely left the company of the imperial family with intentions to go back to his native Siberia. It was only because of the imperial couple's pleading that he stuck around—a rather curious form of behavior for someone reputed to be "power mad." In fact, twice Rasputin packed up to leave for his native region, but was enticed back by Alexandra, who needed Rasputin to care for her suffering son.

By consulting those who knew him, Dr. Judas decided that there was no evidence Rasputin had any political agenda whatsoever. There is substantial reason to doubt he was even a monarchist, although he respected the reigning imperial family. The author claims Rasputin told her personally that praying for the tsar was wrong—only the poor and needy should be the object of prayers. However odd this statement may be, it hardly reflects an obsession with maintaining the tsarist monarchy.

Nevertheless, it did not take long for Rasputin to make enemies. The first "sin" he committed was to foil an assassination attempt on the tsarevich, heir to the throne. Apparently, several members of the palace nobility were ordering one of Alexei's nurses to rub a certain powder on his rectum. The nurse was told that this was a medication brought back from the Middle East to treat Alexei's condition. Rasputin, suspicious, asked that it be analyzed, only to discover that it contained a poison. As soon as this concoction was no

longer applied, the tsarevich's illness disappeared.

After this, there was no question in Rasputin's mind that there was a cabal inside the palace plotting against the young heir. Rasputin's days thereafter were numbered, as a result, and he knew it. But the rescue also sealed a bond of trust between the imperial family and Rasputin.

It didn't help matters when a certain Prince Felix Yussupov approached Rasputin, asking him to intercede with the imperial family for the oldest Romanov daughter's hand. He offered Rasputin a bribe, which he refused.

Eventually this story began to circulate, and Prince Yussupov moved to England to avoid further embarrassment. From there, he began to circulate stories of his own about Rasputin in the ever-tawdry English press. Among his accusations were that Rasputin was a Jew, that he was an alcoholic, and that he had an out-of-control libido. From 1909 on, the defamation of Rasputin began to spread.

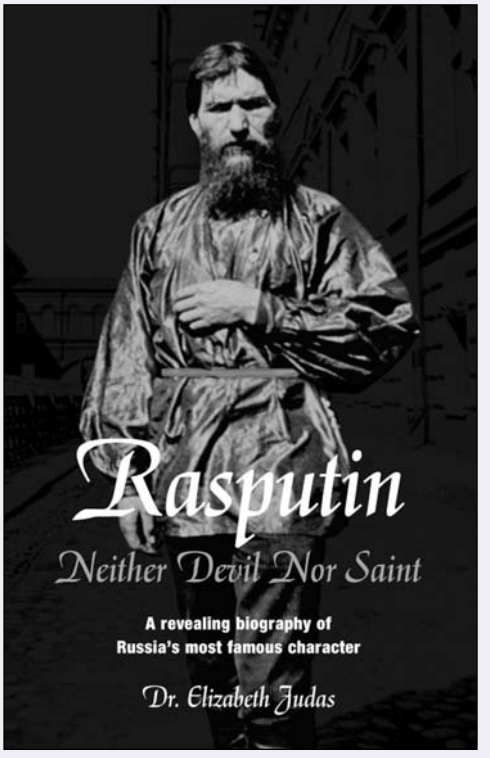
The murder of Rasputin in 1916 is also treated in this book, but with substantial Revisionist assertions. The conventional story is that Rasputin was killed only after nearly every conceivable murder method had been tried on him by multiple awestruck assassins: poison, bullets, beatings and drowning.

Rasputin was murdered by a group known as the "Mad Gang," a group of extremely high-ranking but also very liberal nobles and politicians who sought the eventual overthrow of Nicholas (and the monarchy in general) and their own installation in power.

Among these "Mad Gang" members were Duma [congressional] President Rodzianko, Vladimir Purishkevich (a pro-monarchist, anti-Jewish, right-wing Duma politician), and Prince Yussupov. Apparently, according to later police reports, Rasputin was well aware of the reason the liberal Prince Yussupov invited him to his palace, though the cover story was to pray for his ailing wife. In several confessions to police by Yussupov, he said that he first wanted to poison Rasputin, but Rasputin refused to eat the cakes especially prepared for him or quaff his wine, both poisoned. Eventually, claimed Yussupov, he simply shot Rasputin and dumped his body into St. Petersburg's Neva River, where he supposedly died of drowning. It was a rather quick death, writes Judas, bereft of the supernatural near-immortality so popular with moviemakers. (See page 54 for a different view of Rasputin's murder.)

Much of the upper nobility in St. Petersburg had already been converted to liberalism as the 20th century began. Many of them resented both the tsar's traditionalism, strongly tinged with good sense, and the presence of an "uneducated peasant" among his favorites. It might be mentioned that Rasputin was not uneducated, though he certainly had strong peasant roots.

Many of the nobility threw their weight not only behind the liberal reformers, but also, slowly but surely, against their tsar. Turncoats and traitors surrounded the emperor, each viewing himself as the next emperor or future president of a republican Russia. It reached a point where, except for a few intimates, Nicholas was unsure whom he could trust. Ultimately, he could turn only to the Siberian holy man and to his wife, the German-born Empress Alexandra. As proof of this, here is the official, July 1917 exoneration of Grigori Rasputin issued, *nota bene,* by the revolutionary Provisional Government (the anti-tsarist government under Alexander Kerensky, which ruled briefly between the tsar and the Bolsheviks):




**AUTHENTIC HISTORY:** Above is shown the cover of the amazing book *Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint* by Dr. Elizabeth Judas. This book is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for $19.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Ask for #432. Send payment using the form on page 80 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 per book S&H outside the U.S. See more books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org

July 19, 1917

This testimonial delivered to Mikhail Mihailovich Leibikov certifies that the High Commission of Inquiry has discovered not a single indication of political activity by the late Grigori Rasputin. The inquiry into the influence of Rasputin on the Imperial Family was intensive but it has definitely established that his influence was only upon the profound religious sentiments of their Majesties. The only favor Rasputin accepted was payment of the rent at his lodging, paid by the personal chancellor of His Majesty. He also accepted handmade presents from members of the Imperial Family, such as shirts, waistbands etc. Rasputin had no connections to any foreign governments. The powerful enemies of the emperor fabricated all pamphlets and newspaper articles on the subject of Rasputin's influence and other rumors and gossip. This statement is given under the signature and seal of the Attorney General of the High Commission.

(Signature) V.M. Rudnev

The fact is that the Provisional Government, set up after the formal abdication of the tsar in 1917, had full access to all the private and public papers of the emperor, the Duma and all government ministries. Never before had such an exhaustive inquiry into the form, behavior, structure and functioning of the tsarist government

been attempted, given the full access to all records the commission obtained. Certainly it can never be carried out again, since the Bolsheviks for their own reasons destroyed many of these archives.

The republican government that replaced the tsar found no moral defects in Rasputin; it also determined that the imperial government had maintained the highest standards of personal dignity while holding office. Thus was the judgment of sworn enemies and overthrowers of the monarchy.

Helpfully, Dr. Judas reports many of the spiritual teachings of Rasputin. He never sought disciples, but he certainly attracted them, and one of his most ardent was the author herself.

Though there is no direct evidence that Rasputin was a member of one of the small sects that dotted the Russian landscape, some of his teachings were eccentric to Russian Orthodoxy, and the imperial family knew of his views. Here, for example, are a few of the spiritual maxims Grigori Rasputin made central to his teaching (as reported by the author):

1. Be master of your own will.
2. Don't worry.
3. When in doubt, wait for light.
4. Never show your temper.
5. Keep unpleasant opinions to yourself.
6. Listen to all advice offered to you; act on your own judgment.
7. Be genuine and sincere.
8. Understand your own powers.
9. Understand your own weaknesses.
10. Have faith in men and in yourself.
11. Have supreme love for truth and justice.
12. Hold the eye of energy upon life's ultimate goal.
13. Seek light and life until all light is possessed.

According to the author, these were his key teachings. Now, as unobjectionable as they may seem, there was an odd absence of references to God, the Trinity, the church or to Jesus in this holy man. The continued, undefined and deliberately vague use of such terms as "the Will" or "the Light" is certainly typical of sectarian and semi-Gnostic views. Rasputin refers to faith (in No. 10), but no reference to faith "in God." No. 11 tells us what to love, not whom, omitting God, Christ, and others. It is a love of the vague and abstract forces "truth" and "justice."

*"There was an odd absence of references to Jesus in this holy man."*

Interestingly, there are 13 maxims that comprise his "commandments," a number beloved of Freemasons and other occultists.

Rasputin's language is hardly that of Russian Orthodox doc-

# Was Rasputin Murdered by the British?

The orthodox story of the demise of Rasputin, the Russian peasant who became the confidant of Alexandra, the taarina, and her husband, Tsar Nicholas II, is well known. Some of the facts are not in dispute. One night in December 1916, Rasputin was invited by Prince Felix Felixovich Yussupov to visit his palace on the Moika Canal. The pretext was the opportunity for Rasputin to meet Felix's wife, Irina, who was a niece of the tsar. Rasputin wanted to meet Irina, a great beauty, and was flattered by Felix's attention. Felix later claimed he had been nurturing a relationship with Rasputin for a number of years before the invitation, although this relationship has never been fully explained.

Felix always portrayed the murder of Rasputin as a political act to save Russia. Interestingly, Felix had never shown any patriotic leanings before.

Besides Felix, who was the alleged mastermind of the plot, the tsar's first cousin and ward Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich Romanov, and a member of the Imperial Duma, Vladimir Mitrofanovich Purishkevich, were also allegedly involved in Rasputin's killing.

But was Rasputin in reality killed by a British secret agent? Increasing evidence seems to point in that direction.

An investigation into his 1916 death has concluded that he was murdered not, as had been supposed, by disaffected Russian aristocrats but by Lt. Oswald Rayner, a member of the British Secret Intelligence Bureau (SIB) who was working at the Russian court in St. Petersburg (Petrograd).

Rasputin was hoping to broker peace between Russia and Germany, because of his influence over the tsar. The British fear was that if such a deal had been agreed in 1916, 350,000 German troops would have been freed to fight the Allies on the Western Front. Therefore, SIB wanted Rasputin dead.

The varying accounts of the Rasputin murder by admitted participant Felix Yussupov have never stood up to close examination. Statements he has given on the subject have varied widely.

According to the unpublished 1916 autopsy report by a Prof. Kossorotov, and subsequent reviews by Dr. Vladimir Zharov in 1993 and Derrick Pounder, professor of Forensic Medicine at the University of Dundee, Scotland in 2004-05, no poison was found in Rasputin's stomach. Neither did he drown. The water found in his lungs is a common condition in bodies found in the water. Rasputin had been systematically beaten and attacked with some sort of bladed weapon. Then he was shot and killed. But it was the third shot that actually killed him, according to Prof. Pounder. Of the three shots fired into Rasputin's body, it was the third (which entered his forehead) that was fatal. This third shot was fired by a gun different from those responsible for the two other gunshot wounds.

Says Richard Cullen, a retired Scotland Yard commander who has been studying the case, there was a "third gunman," and this was Rayner, who knew about the plot, was at the palace and wanted Rasputin dead. "I am 99.9 percent certain of this," said Cullen. "There is a fair weight of evidence to show that Rayner was the man. We have conclusive proof the previously accepted versions of events are fabrications." ❖

trine, and therefore we remain highly suspicious of the author's conviction that Rasputin was just a good, simple Christian.

There is no mention of Rasputin ever receiving communion, going to confession or other practices normal to Orthodox life. This would explain the nearly universal suspicion of Rasputin exhibited by the upper clergy in the Russian Orthodox Church, concerns that the author fails to explain.

In summary, despite some flaws, this book is a well-done Revisionist study of Rasputin, albeit from one of his open and ardent disciples. There is every reason to believe Dr. Judas's most important assertions about the man and his enemies, largely because they derive from eyewitnesses and police reports. For this reason, this is a very enlightening book.

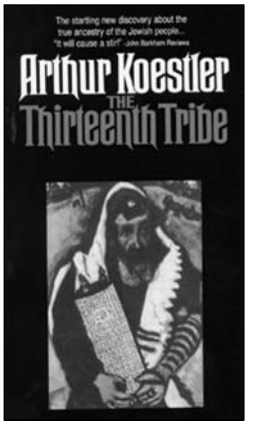
It will therefore not be taken seriously by establishment scholars in the area of "Russian studies," for it proves one of the major points made by Russian monarchists both then and now: that the St. Petersburg nobility was not only anti-tsarist but also viewed "parliamentary democracy" and human rights slogans as mere stepping stones to their own seizure of power from the legitimate head of state. Dr. Judas clearly bears out this century-old accusation through her first-hand hand account of her experiences.

The peasants were seemingly right after all: the tsar was fundamentally a good and decent man, and his bureaucrats and nobles bad and selfish schemers. This refrain of good tsar/bad aristocrats, by the way, has been found since the 1600s in Russian peasant songs and dances. The late Dr. Elizabeth Judas shows that once again, in the case of Tsar Nicholas II, they were not too far off.

Rasputin was clearly not a bad man; neither was he truly Orthodox. He spoke of Christ, but did not believe He founded a church. Rasputin told men to put their faith in one another rather than in God. Nevertheless, had he been listened to, world history would be radically different. Grigori Rasputin was a quick-witted, sincere and practical man of the people who strongly respected the imperial family and sought only to protect them. Rasputin correctly predicted that Russia's entry into World War I would be her undoing, and this prediction, among other things, earned him the hatred of the Petersburg salon crowd. *Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint* is a very appropriate title for this book.

***Dr. M. Raphael Johnson*** received his Ph.D. in political science at the University of Nebraska. He is widely published in both peer-reviewed journals as well as popular journals of opinion. He is presently a college professor in Pennsylvania. He lives with his family in Chambersburg. He may be contacted c/o The Barnes Review.

## *The Thirteenth Tribe*


The startling new discovery about the true ancestry of the Jewish people...
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THE
Thirteenth Tribe

By Arthur Koestler. First published in 1976, this classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The prolific author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. #6, softcover, 255 pages, **$13.95** minus 10% for TBR subscribers is available from TBR Book Club by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charging to Visa or MasterCard. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H outside the U.S.

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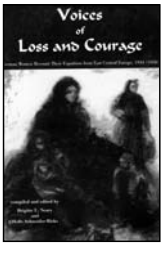


Compiled by B. U. Neary and H. Schneider-Riggs. The editors and their families, many now living and holding professional positions in education in the United States, experienced the great expulsion from their homelands in central and eastern Europe after 1945. For many centuries their ancestors had lived in Prussia, Brandenburg, Silesia, Sudetenland & other areas until the expulsion by the Communists, with the approval of the Western Powers. They suffered terrible atrocities. These are voices of survivors of Communist crimes; they give their moving accounts of the fate that befell them. Foreword by Alfred M. deZayas. With illustrations. #342, softcover, 221 pages, ***$24.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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# THE MYTH OF THE WAILING WALL

**Neither the Dome of the Rock near the center of the Haram esh-Sharif in Jerusalem, nor the Al Aqsa Mosque occupying the southern side of the Haram (nor any area within the four walls of that haram, or sanctuary) was, in reality, the true spot in Jerusalem where the historic temples of ancient Israel were located. Biblical and literary accounts dogmatically place the site of all the temples over the Gihon Spring just north of the ancient City of David (Zion) and on the southeastern ridge of Jerusalem. All the present antagonists fighting in Jerusalem over the "temple site" (who ought to turn their bombs and guns into plowshares) are warring over (and for) the wrong place.**

BY JOHN TIFFANY

The so-called Wailing Wall (or al-Buraq Wall) is an old retaining wall in Jerusalem, sacred to Jews as a place of prayer and lamentation. The Jews believe its stones to have formed part of the Second Temple of the ancient Israelites. More properly it is called the Western Wall (in Hebrew, *HaKotel HaMa'aravi,* or simply "the *Kotel*").

The temple was the most sacred building in ancient Israel. Herod the Great is said to have built vast retaining walls around Mount Moriah, expanding the small, quasi-natural plateau on which the first and second temples stood into the wide open spaces of the Temple Mount seen today.

The First Temple (Solomon's Temple), was built in the 10th century B.C. It was destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 B.C.

The Second Temple existed in two stages. Originally it was the Temple of Zerubbabel (Zorobabel). On the ancient site of Solomon's Temple, the Temple of Zerubbabel was built and dedicated in 516 B.C.

The story goes that when the Persian king Cyrus the Great had allowed the Israelites (regarded by the Jews as their ancestors) to return home from their exile in Babylon (after 539 B.C.), one of their leaders was the governor Zerubbabel, a grandson of Jehoiachin, one of the last Davidic kings of Judah. Zerubbabel was a contemporary of Haggai and Zechariah, under whose stimulating encouragement he rebuilt the temple.

This temple remained until 37 B.C., when it was partially burned during Herod the Great's invasion of Jerusalem. To win popularity with the Judeans, Herod began rebuilding the temple circa 17 or 19 B.C. According to legend, reconstruction continued through the life of Jesus, and it was finally completed in the year 64.

Herod complained that the Temple of Zerubbabel was built like a fortress and was shorter than that of Solomon's Temple by about 90 feet because of a decree made by Darius, the Persian king. King Herod no doubt wanted to be remembered forever as the builder of the greatest temple of the Judeans.

Although the reconstruction amounted to an entire rebuilding, the Herodian Temple is not spoken of as a third temple (although this is grounds for confusion), because Herod even said himself that it was only intended to be regarded as an enlarging and further beautifying of that of Zerubbabel.

This temple, whether you want to call it the Zerubbabel Temple or the Herodian Temple, was destroyed by the Roman empire in A.D. 70 as a result of the Judean Revolt. Supposedly, when the legions of Titus destroyed the temple, only a part of an outer courtyard's "western wall" remained standing. Legend has it that Titus left this on purpose as a bitter reminder to the locals that Rome had vanquished Judea. The Judeans, however, attrib-

EITAN ABRAMOVICH/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

**The holiest Jewish site in the world,** the Western Wall ("Wailing Wall"), is alleged to be a remnant of the retaining wall built by Herod the Great in the 1st century B.C. to encompass the Second Temple enclosure. As the only supposed remainder of their sacred, destroyed temple, Jewish people from all over the world, throughout nearly 2,000 years of exile, have faced the direction of the Western Wall during their prayers. Here Jews come to mourn the ruin of their temple. Here you can also observe Jews leaning against the wall and kissing the stones like the man at left above. A custom is to insert a note with a prayer between the wall's bricks, in the belief that God will give it priority to be answered.

uted its survival to a promise by God that He would leave some part of the holy temple standing as a sign of his unbroken bond with the Jewish people in spite of the catastrophe that had befallen them.

Judeans and Jews have prayed there for 2,000 years, believing that that spot has greater holiness than any other accessible place on Earth, and that God is nearby listening to their prayers and wailing. The tradition of placing a prayer written on a small piece of paper into a crack in the wall goes back centuries.

The site is also holy to Muslims, who believe Solomon to be a prophet. Muslims believe Muhammad made a spiritual journey to Jerusalem on a winged horse, El Buraq. While there, he tethered the horse to a wall, which some Muslims believe to be the Western Wall. Some see this as one reason for Muslim reverence for the wall. Others see it as propaganda to counter Jewish claims to the wall. Due to the holiness of the site in Islam, Muslims since the caliphate of Omar have built and rebuilt the Dome of the Rock and the nearby Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount, encompassed by the wall.

Access to the site has always been contentious, even when Turkey (the Ottoman empire) ruled over it for 400 years (1515-1917), followed by the British Mandate of Palestine (1917-1948). Arab riots were instigated here in 1929, the Arabs claiming variously that the Jews were trying to build a synagogue there or take over the site. In 1931 the British government issued a document affirming Muslim property rights to the wall and placing strictures on Jewish observance.

According to many rabbis, Jews are forbidden to enter certain areas of the Temple Mount. These areas are defined differently by different rabbinical authorities. Nonetheless, all agree that the entrance into the area occupied by the Dome of the Rock is forbidden. That same area was once allegedly occupied

by the temple, which was a biblically designated holy place. The rock beneath the Dome of the Rock is considered by some rabbinical texts to be the foundation from which God created the universe. According to some rabbinic works, this rock was where the biblical patriarch Isaac was, as a boy, bound by his father Abraham during his near-sacrifice. This area is also held to be where the patriarch Jacob slept and dreamt of a ladder going up to heaven with angels.

By 1517 Islamic Ottoman Empire under Selim I took the land of what were once ancient Israel and Judea from the Egyptian Mamelukes (1250-1517). Turkey had a benevolent attitude toward the Jews, having welcomed thousands of Jewish refugees who had recently been expelled from Spain by Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1492.

During that time the Western Wall remained a site venerated by Jews. Many trekked from around the world to spend their last years near the walls of Jerusalem, spending much of their time in tearful prayer in front of the Western Wall. Non-Jewish observers watching the Jews cry there (mourning the destruction of the temple) gave the site its popular (but incorrect) name, the Wailing Wall.

When the Britain took control of the land in 1917 under Gen. Edmund Allenby, Jews were still allowed to stand by the wall and utter their prayers. However, during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the area near the wall was taken over by the Arab Legion of the army of Jordan. Jews were denied access to the wall, in violation of the armistice agreements, and buildings were constructed within a few yards of the wall. During the 1967 Six Day War, Israel brought the wall under complete Jewish control for the first time in 2,000 years.

The Israelis demolished the medieval Moroccan Quarter and built a large plaza in its place in front of the wall, which is used by thousands of Jews on the Jewish holidays, and is a favorite tourist attraction year round. Many foreign heads of state who visit Israel come to the wall, out of their respect for its significance to Israel and to Jews worldwide. The Western Wall continues to have a powerful hold on the devotion of Jews all over the world. Over the decades, millions have come as tourists and pilgrims so as to touch the wall with their hands and feel the sanctity they believe emanates from it.

But what if the Wailing Wall is not a part of any ancient Israelite temple at all?

According to Ernest L. Martin, Ph.D., there is absolute proof that the present site of the Jewish "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem is not any part of the temple that existed in the time of King Herod and Jesus. In fact, the particular location the Jewish authorities have accepted represents nothing more "sacred" than the western wall of an early Roman fortress enlarged by Herod the Great.

Herod called it Fort Antonia, after the famous Mark Anthony, who lived at the end of the first century before Christ. The fort was formerly called the *Baris* in the preceding 100 years (the Greek word *baris* means "height" or "tower"). It finally became known as the *Praetorium* in the New Testament period (the central military edifice in Jerusalem, where the commanding general of a legion of troops had his headquarters).

This rectangular type of building clearly resembles most permanent military camps that the Romans constructed throughout the empire to house their legions. The Haram esh-Sharif is what remains of Fort Antonia. This Herodian structure housed the Tenth Legion left by Titus after the Roman/Jewish War of A.D. 66 to 73. The Tenth Legion continued its presence within its walls for over 200 years—until the legion left for Eilat on the Red Sea in 289. The Haram esh-Sharif is the only remaining part of Jerusalem that existed in the period of Herod. And the present Jewish authorities have mistakenly accepted its Western Wall as being the wall of Herod's Temple. It is actually the Western Wall of Fort Antonia.

But how did the so-called "Wailing Wall" become selected by the Jewish authorities as a "holy" place? The Jewish authorities in and around Jerusalem from the year 70 until 1077 only showed their religious interest for the location of the temple at the area positioned over and around the Gihon Spring. This was at least 1,000 feet south of what later became known as the Dome of the Rock. This is the exact area where the Genizah documents from Egypt show the Jewish authorities wished to live (to be near their temple) in the time of Omar, the second caliph (638).

*"Jewish records show it is without doubt the southeastern ridge of Jerusalem that contained the temples of Solomon, Zerubbabel and Herod. However, at the time of the Crusades, things began to change."*

Jewish records show it is without doubt the southeastern ridge of Jerusalem that contained the temples of Solomon, Zerubbabel and Herod.

However, at the time of the Crusades, things began to change. After a period of 50 years (from the year 1099 to 1154) during which no Jew was allowed into Jerusalem, we then have records that a few Jews began to return to the city. It was only at this time (around 1054) that some Jewish people started to imagine that the Christian and Muslim identification of the Dome of the Rock for the site of the former temples might have relevance. This was first mentioned by Benjamin of Tudela. It was this Jewish traveler in about 1169 who first suggested that the region of the Dome of the Rock should be considered the site of the former temples. This was a great error, but within a hundred years after Benjamin, all Jews in the world came to believe it. So, a new area for the site of the temple was selected by the Jews in the time of Benjamin of Tudela.

Benjamin even pointed to a low balustrade that existed in his time near the western entrance to the octagonal edifice (this balustrade has since been destroyed), and he identified it with the "Western Wall" of the Holy of Holies that earlier Jews had mentioned in their former literature. He, of course, was wrong. The "Western Wall" that the Talmud and the writers of the Midrashim referred to was that remnant wall that was at one time the Western Wall of the Holy of Holies from the ruins of a later temple than that of Herod.

This later temple was twice attempted to be built (once was

in the time of Constantine from 313 to 325 and again in the period of Julian the Apostate (about 362). The particular site where those two later temples were attempted to be constructed was within the proper precincts of Herod's former temple. This later temple was built over and near the Gihon Spring on the southeast ridge (1,000 feet south of the Dome of the Rock).

But in the time of Benjamin of Tudela, some Jews decided to reposition the temple from that southeastern section of Jerusalem up to the Dome of the Rock. They also invented a new "second" Western Wall as a part of the supposed Holy of Holies by identifying it with that ruined balustrade at the western entrance to the Dome of the Rock. During this time (in 1169 and for the next 380 years), the Jewish people paid no attention to the "Western Wall" of the Haram esh-Sharif, which is now called the "Wailing Wall." Until the 16th century of our era, that western area produced no interest in the minds of the Jewish authorities or laity. Indeed, from the Crusades until the rise of the Ottoman empire in 1517, the Jews customarily assembled in the very opposite direction—at the eastern side of the Haram on the Mount of Olives (or, at the eastern wall itself at what they called the Gate of Mercy). They congregated in the eastern part of the Haram in order to face the Dome of the Rock in the west that they finally considered (erroneously) to be the former spot of their temples.

When Benjamin of Tudela visited the spot in the middle of the 12th century, he was able to stand at the eastern wall and pray toward the Dome of the Rock. However, a few years later, the Jewish traveler Petachia of Ratisbon mentioned the "Gate of Mercy" but said "no Jew is permitted to go there." Petachia said the Jews were then meeting on the Mount of Olives and "prayers were offered up there" (Elkan Adler, *Jewish Travellers in the Middle Ages*, 90). This is further vindicated by Rabbi Jacob in 1238-44 who said "we ascend the Mount of Olives . . . until we reach a platform which is on the Mount of Olives, where the Red Heifer was slain, and we go uphill to the platform which faces the temple gate. Thence we see the Temple Mount and all the buildings upon it, and we pray in the direction of the temple" (*ibid.*, 117). Further on in his writing, Rabbi Jacob states: "Around the Foundation Stone, the Ishmaelite kings have built a very beautiful building for a house of prayer and erected on the top of it a very fine cupola [dome]. The building is the site of the Holy of Holies and the Sanctuary." (*ibid.*, 118) Though the Jewish records show that Jews before the Crusades believed the Temple Mount was over the Gihon Spring, now in the 13th century it was being reckoned (wrongly) to be at the Dome of the Rock.

Later, in the time of Isaac Chelo (1334), he refers to the "Western Wall" that was mentioned by Benjamin of Tudela which he said stood before the Temple of Omar ibn al Khattah. The language of Chelo is confusing because he strangely called Omar's "Temple" the "Gate of Mercy" and claims that the "Western Wall" was located before the temple (which normally means east of the building). But since Chelo is citing Benjamin (who placed the "Western Wall" just in front of the entrance to the Dome of the Rock), this is no doubt what Chelo also intended to convey. Yet Chelo mixed up the chronology and said his

GALI TIBBON/AFP/Getty Images

**Following a brief period of Persian rule,** Jerusalem was captured in 638, six years after the death of Muhammad, by the Caliph Umar. Umar built a small mosque and dedicated the Temple Mount site to Muslim worship. The most imposing structure then in Jerusalem was the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Nearby the Arab conquerors undertook to build a more spectacular edifice, the Dome of the Rock (background above), with a golden roof, to ensure that the new followers of Islam would not be tempted by Christianity. The site chosen was the very same rock where previously, according to legend, had stood the two temples of the Israelites. The Wailing Wall (foreground above) is now claimed to be a remnant of the second temple. A passage in the Koran links the Prophet Muhammad with the site. That passage is the 17th Sura, "The Night Journey." According to tradition, Muhammad's mystical night journey was in the company of the Archangel Gabriel, and they rode on a winged steed called El Buraq. They finally alighted at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, and there encountered Abraham, Moses, Jesus and other prophets, whom Muhammad led in prayers. Gabriel then escorted Muhammad to the top of the rock, which the Arabs call as-Sakhra, where a ladder of golden light materialized. On this glittering shaft, Muhammad ascended into the presence of Allah. Following his divine meeting, Muhammad was flown back to Mecca by Gabriel and the winged horse.

"Western Wall" was discovered in the time of Omar (638) when some Jews told him that there was some "heaped rubbish and filth over the spot, so that no one knew exactly where the ruins [of the former temple] stood." But an old Jewish man finally showed Omar (back in 638) "the ruins of the temple under a mound of defilements." (*ibid.*, 131)

The records are chronologically confusing because the later Jewish travelers misidentified a "Western Wall" as being that of two different time periods. The first period was that when the Muslims first conquered Jerusalem in 638, and the second period was that which began with Benjamin of Tudela in 1169 (well over 400 years later). Indeed, the first "Western Wall" was connected with the Holy of Holies of the sanctuaries built in the time of Constantine and Julian, while the second "Western Wall" (over 400 years later) was thought to be at the west side of the Dome of the Rock. The Jews in the Crusade period finally accepted the Dome of the Rock as the general site of the Holy of Holies. There is yet, however, a further complication in rationally trying to identify the "Western Wall." This further confusion is the selection by the Jews of the present "Wailing Wall" as being the "Western Wall" mentioned by the early Talmudic Jews in their literature.

The truth is, on the other hand, that the later "Western Wall" had nothing to do with the Holy of Holies, and everyone knew this. The "Wailing Wall" is actually the outer "Western Wall" of the Haram esh-Sharif, which is the Western Wall of the former Fort Antonia, and it has nothing to do with any of the former temples of the Jews. This latter wall was finally selected by the Jews in about 1570. This is the modern "Wailing Wall." But in order to semi-justify their selection, present-day Jews are prone to mix up the two earlier accounts and erroneously to confuse them with events surrounding their present "Wailing Wall" that is located north of Robinson's arch.

In conclusion, the acceptance of the present "Wailing Wall" by the Jewish authorities as a wall of Herod's Temple was inspired by false visions and dreams and so-called miraculous events that turned a former Roman fort into the prime Jewish spot for veneration. That spot was not discovered by using historical and biblical facts. The present "Wailing Wall" is a modern invention (devised about 350 years ago) and Jewish scholars know this to be a certain fact. That "Wailing Wall" is actually the Western Wall of Fort Antonia. The true temple was located over the Gihon Spring on the southeast ridge of Jerusalem. ❖

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# The Da Vinci Code:

## Is Popular Conspiracy Novel Rife With Historical Error?

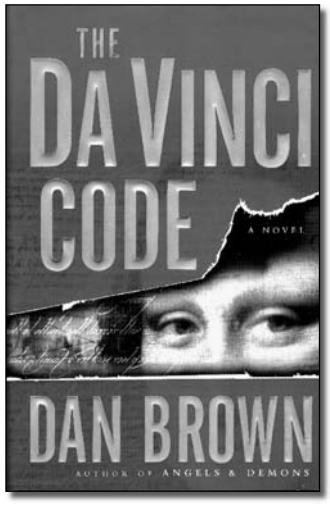
**If only *The Da Vinci Code* had been just a "rattling good yarn," selling more than 6 million copies, but with no claim to truth, perhaps no harm would have been done. But because many people have been taking it seriously, it becomes a dagger aimed at the heart of true history. The response of the author, Dan Brown, has been guarded. He affirms that, while the artwork, architecture, documents and rituals mentioned in the book are all accurate, it is nevertheless a work of fiction, and it is not guaranteed to portray history accurately.**

**By Kathryn Jean Larcher**

Dan Brown is well aware of the controversy about his *The Da Vinci Code* but insists that this is a good thing because it will draw attention to important issues surrounding the church and Christianity and, in the course of research, will produce a better-informed public.

The unfortunate reality is, of course, that many people uncritically accept propaganda, and the propagandist is more concerned with dissemination of his views than with truth.

As there are so many historical errors evident in the book, it needs to be tested against Harry Elmer Barnes's rule of bringing history (or in this case, the historical aspects of a novel) into accord with the facts. Not every reader of *The Da Vinci Code* is going to do that.




A film based on *The Da Vinci Code* is expected to be released in May 2006. How many will simply accept what is presented as genuine, without hunting down the book's references? How many people will believe the many historical distortions? And how many more will change their views on Jesus and Mary Magdalene because of the persuasive nature of the book?

Certain elements critical of typical Christianity have seized on the massive popularity of the novel to promote its thesis and encourage unusual viewpoints, such as that of Henry Lincoln, a co-author of *Holy Blood, Holy Grail,* whose promoter offers on his web site "The real story behind *The Da Vinci Code*." Lincoln says that: "With the publication of Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*, a whole new generation of readers has been made aware of the mystery that Henry Lincoln and his co-writers first introduced to the world 20 years ago with the publication of *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*. This site aims to give aficionados and Rennes-le-Château 'newbies' alike access to an authoritative overview of the story and to bring readers up-to-date with some overview of the story and some little-known yet startling discoveries made by Henry in the 20 years since *Holy Blood* was published." The website offers videos and DVDs promoting a "Da Vinci"-friendly viewpoint. Essentially, the "*Code*" serves to back up much of what Henry Lincoln said in those earlier books. However, a critique from the Christian Research Institute, shows a lack of historicity in *Holy Blood, Holy Grail.*

That *The Da Vinci Code* is fascinating and perhaps well written is true enough, but is it history?

The general theme of the book is that a curator is found murdered and a search for the murderer depends on following clues found in Leonardo's paintings, and a search into a sinister "Opus Dei" within the Roman Catholic Church. As a Protestant, I do not accept all Catholic Church doctrine, and I take exception to the apparent assumption of the book that Christianity can only be identified with Catholicism. Many Catholic writers have exposed flaws in the book's authenticity, but there is also an important book by a Protestant scholar, Dr. Darrell Bock in

**Much of Dan Brown's argument centers on Leonardo's Last Supper,** a painting the author considers a coded message that reveals the truth about Jesus and the Holy Grail. Brown points to the lack of a central chalice on the table as proof that the Grail is not a material vessel. The person sitting next to Jesus is not Mary Magdalene (as Brown claims) but St. John the Beloved, portrayed as an effeminate youth, which was a custom of Leonardo's time. In the portion of the painting shown here (the painting shows considerable deterioration due to its age), the controversial "Mary Magdalene"/St. John figure is at the right, in front of the window. Admittedly it does look like a woman, but if so, then the painting would be missing a 12th disciple. Brown wholly reinterprets the Grail legend. Brown claims the Grail was actually Mary Magdalene. She was the vessel that held the "blood" of Jesus in her womb while bearing his children. Over the centuries, the Grail-keepers have been guarding the true (and continuing) bloodline of Christ and the relics of the Magdalene, not a material chalice. However, while it is fascinating to speculate about, there is no known evidence that Jesus actually had any children, nor that he had intimate relations with Mary. By the way, that is Judas Iscariot at left, apparently being threatened by a mysterious knife. Also, of interest is that it is merely a church legend that Mary was a reformed prostitute; certainly there is nothing in the Bible to indicate anything of the sort. It also seems likely Leonardo revered John the Baptist more than Jesus; possibly he was connected with an odd sect that teaches John the Baptist was the true Christ. But that's a story unto itself.

his *Breaking the Da Vinci Code* (Thomas Nelson Publishers, 2004), which also exposes many of the lies.

The themes of the book are offbeat: it claims Jesus Christ married Mary Magdalene; that she had children with Him; that she, rather than Peter, was the head apostle; that the Catholic Church has kept this hidden; that Jesus was not divine but merely a good man. As if all this were not startling enough, it is mixed in with themes advocating the "sacred feminine" and goddess worship.

There have been many critiques dismantling the Brown theories. One is by Carl E. Olson, written with Sandra Miesel.

This shows that Brown is using neo-Gnostic ideas of Mary Magdalene, also pushed by many websites, which insist that the material world is evil and man can escape from it through secret knowledge. The thesis of people alienated from this world resonates with many modern men and women who give this philosophy credence. In Gnostic thinking, Jesus is not a God-man, but a human teacher who can facilitate greater understanding. In the novel, we are told that the secretive Priory of Sion accused the Catholic Church of suppressing knowledge of the sacred feminine, and imposing a patriarchy which did great harm. One neo-Gnostic interpretation, supported by Brown, was that not only was God both masculine and feminine, but also humanity was in this mixture. Consequently, Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* was neither male nor female, but androgynous.

However, art historians identify the Mona Lisa as a real woman. (See page 63 for more.) As for a mysterious reference to a "coded message" in Leonardo's *The Last Supper*, the person sitting next to Jesus is not Mary Magdalene (as Brown claims) but rather the Apostle John, painted as an effeminate youth. Art historian Bruce Boucher says that the lack of a chalice in the painting does not indicate that there was no such cup or grail (as Brown asserts) but simply that this painting marks Christ's betrayal, not the later celebration of the Eucharist.

There is no firm historical evidence for the amazing claim that Jesus married Mary Magdalene and that she bore Him children, which then became part of a royal line of Merovingian kings, protected by the Knights Templar and then by the Priory of Sion. This is interesting stuff for a fantasy novel, but not his-

torically proven.

The claim of the proponent, Teabing, in *The Da Vinci Code* is that the early followers of Jesus did not believe that He was Divine, but that this doctrine was first created by Constantine and promoted at the Council of Nicea in A.D. 325.

In fact, although Prof. Bart D. Ehrman points out in his book, *Lost Christianities: Christian Scriptures and the Battles over Authentication* (Chantilly, Virginia, The Teaching Company, 2002), that there was much dispute and disagreement in the early church, nevertheless in the 2nd century A.D., there arose the Marcionites who took Jesus' divinity to such lengths, they declared Him to be only God, and not a man. Belief in Christ's divinity was not something just created by Constantine or the Council of Nicea, as the Gospels themselves affirm. Many Christian martyrs went to their deaths affirming Christ's divinity rather than denying it.

The early Christian Church wanted to anchor Jesus in historical reality and not be subject to philosophical fables of Gnostics. As Olsen and Miesel say, the Gnostic version of Jesus is "a phantom-like creature who lectures at length about "the deficiency of aeons," "the mother," "the Arrogant One" and "the archons"—all terms that only the Gnostic elite would comprehend, hence their gnostic (secret knowledge) character."

Constantine did not cynically manipulate Christians into a belief in Christ's divinity that they did not have before: he reaffirmed it, and gave it state backing.

The Council of Nicea was set up largely by the desire of Constantine and his council to end disunity caused by the Arian heresy, which taught that Jesus was not fully divine, and did not coexist with God the Father but was a created being, and thus a lesser god.

The problem in dealing with Brown's book is the wide variety of false assumptions and anti-historical notions being advanced. One of the best analyses of it is *The Da Vinci Hoax: Exposing The Errors in the Da Vinci Code*, by Carl Olsen and Sandra Miesel (Fort Collins, Ignatius Press, 2004).

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***KATHRYN JEAN LARCHER***, known as "Keti" to her friends, lives in the South of France and has resided in the United States, Japan and New Caledonia. She is fluent in French, Japanese and English and sings in a Basque group. Mother of two sons, her interest in *The Da Vinci Code* stems from the rich authentic history of southern France, with its Cathars, Templars and troubadours, and from the claims that Mary Magdalene, in her later years, settled in southern France.

**Dan Brown's analysis of Leonardo's work** is unusual. He presents the Mona Lisa as an androgynous self-portrait when most scholars believe it portrays a real woman, Madonna Lisa, wife of Francesco di Bartolomeo del Giocondo. Maike Vogt-Luerssen, who wrote a book on the subject, concluded she was the Milanese duchess Isabella of Aragon. The name is assuredly not a mocking anagram of two Egyptian fertility deities Amon and L'Isa (Italian for "Isis"), yet that is what Brown claims. Mona Lisa's real secret is that the background behind her face is uneven. Leonardo painted the horizon line on the left significantly lower than the right. This was a little trick Leonardo played. By lowering the countryside on the left, he made Mona Lisa look much larger from the left side than from the right side—a little inside joke. Historically, the concepts of male and female have assigned sides: left is female, and right is male. Because Leonardo was a fan of feminine principles, he made her look more impressive from the left than the right. At any rate, the Mona Lisa is perhaps the most overrated painting in history. Leonardo shamelessly promoted it throughout his life. Wherever he went he would insist on carrying the painting with him. When people asked why, he would say that he didn't want to part with such beauty. (Actually of course she is rather plain.) This peculiar answer caused people to become very interested in it. Brown has written a poorly penned, atrociously researched mess. But *The Da Vinci Code* takes esoterica into the mainstream. It may do for Gnosticism what *The Mists of Avalon* did for paganism: gain it popular acceptance.

# Georges Mandel:
## Murderer of Prisoners

**SHADES OF GUANTANAMO BAY:** In a semantic ploy foreshadowing the trickery of George W. Bush in his "war on terror," a top French official during World War II invented a new label for some prisoners of war to avoid giving them their legal rights. In this way, he was able to have them "legally" murdered.

**BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA**
**TRANSLATED BY MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**

Jeroboam Rothschild, aka Georges Mandel, minister of the interior in the French Cabinet of Paul Reynaud, was, chronologically, the first to be directly responsible for the legalized lynching of prisoners of war in World War II. In fact, although the Geneva and Hague conventions authorize the use of paratroops in war, Mandel promulgated a decree by which parachutists were considered "illegal combatants." The Germans had employed their parachutists in the Norway campaign with success, and Mr. Mandel decided to intimidate German parachutists if they were used in the French campaign.

GEORGES MANDEL

Since the German army did not utilize its paratroop units in the war against France, and Mandel did not want to deprive himself of the pleasure of being the first executioner of prisoners of war, he proclaimed another law, according to which pilots of fighter planes who were captured behind the French lines would also be considered illegal combatants if they had been forced to bail out of their planes to save their lives.

In this manner, a number of German pilots whose planes had been wrecked on French soil were executed. According to Rebatet, "a couple dozen"[1] and 20-something, according to Col. Alenne.[2]

Some more words on this, chronologically speaking, first executioner of prisoners in World War II. When speaking of "crimes against peace," Mandel was one of those who had worked hardest to get World War II started. Theoretically situated to the right in what is known as the "political spectrum," he was virulently attacked by the prewar right-wing media, who accused him, with good reason, of being a warmonger.

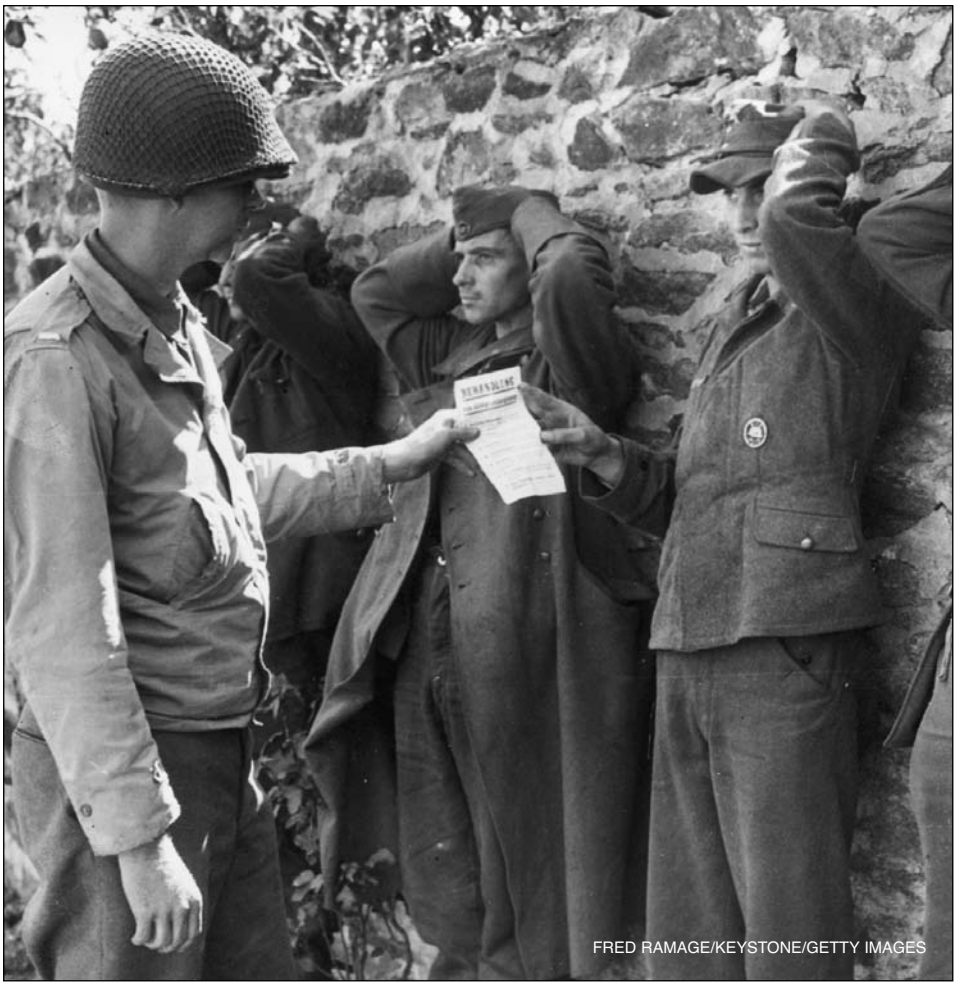
As minister of telegraphs and communications in 1936-38, he became noted for having installed bugs to monitor the telephone conversations of his political colleagues, as much on the right as on the left. This permitted him to be the best-informed man in France, boasting of being able to get any position he wanted through blackmail.

At the beginning of the war his purifying zeal was demonstrated in a series of administrative measures against the French who had the bad taste not to think as he did. In June of 1940 he ordered detained the editors of the magazine *Je Suis Partout* ("I Am Everywhere"), who opposed a war "for Danzig"—accusing them of "Germanophilia" (a crime not foreseen by the French Penal Code).

Count Thierry de Ludre, a partner in said magazine, disappeared in the course of a move between prisons, "shot down, it was said, by his guards, who had received strict orders to this effect from the minister of the interior himself."[3]

Almost all of the French journalists at that time accused Mandel of having "revenged himself atrociously on the count de Ludre, implacable flagellator of warmongers."

It is certain that the death of count de Ludre ("shot trying to escape") occurred a few days after the massacre of Abbeville, in northern France, where on the direct orders of Mandel, 21 Belgian and French prisoners ("Rexists" of Leon Degrelle, French nationalists and even apoliticals opposed to their country's going to war) were shot after being beaten and bayoneted. Among the dead were the Belgian deputy Jan Rijkoort and Joris Van Severen, the "inventor" of Benelux, as the first step to a "European family of nations." [Luxembourg formed a monetary union with Belgium and the Netherlands,


FRED RAMAGE/KEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES

the so-called Benelux, precursor to the European Union.—Ed.]

Mandel fled to Algiers after the French-German armistice, but there he was detained by personal order of Marshal Petain and sent back to France, where he was tried and imprisoned. When the Germans invaded the southern zone of France, in November 1942, they detained him, sending him to the concentration camp of Oranienburg, and then to a Bavarian prison, where he ran into his friend and co-religionist, Leon Blum.

Pierre Laval, who had promised a weeping Mandel that he would never turn him over to the Germans, succeeded in persuading them to return him to the Vichy government, but Mandel never arrived in the Free Zone because, just as had happened to Thierry de Ludre, he was shot by the *miliciens* [militiamen] of Vichy, having been entrusted to their custody in the course of a transfer between prisons, on the highway of Fontainebleu.

This was the end of the first legal lyncher of prisoners of war in World War II. ❖

**ENDNOTES:**

[1]Rebatet, Lucien, *Les Décombres.*
[2]Alenne, J., *Les causes militaires de notre défaite.*
[3]Coston, Henry, *Dictionnaire de la politique française,* 660.

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**At left, a German prisoner of war** captured at Brest Sept. 16, 1944, hands a safe conduct document to U.S. Lieutenant W.F. Kinney of Chicago. The document guarantees the surrendered German paratrooper good treatment. Georges Mandel (Jereboam Rothschild) was not so kind to captured parachutists. He declared captured parachutists "illegal combatants" and ordered all those rounded up to be executed. The Germans didn't use paratroops in the war against France, so Mandel had fighter pilots who were forced to bail out over French territory named "illegal combatants" as well. More than 20 German pilots were executed by Mandel. Upper right: Mandel (left) chats with Paul Reynaud, a French politician and statesman and premier of France from March to June 1940. Lower right: a caricature of Georges Mandel by Jean Moulin drawn under the pseudonym Romanin.

***Joaquin Bochaca, Esq.*** is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers (although not to Europeans). Bochaca, an attorney with a uniquely hard-hitting, clear, and masculine prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia, the most dynamic region of Spain. This article was translated by Margaret Huffstickler, who is fluent in Spanish and Portuguese, among other languages.

# DID FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DIE BY HIS OWN HAND?

## INTRODUCTION

***FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT*** died two months after the Yalta Conference of a "brain hemorrhage." A widespread rumor at that time was that Roosevelt had actually killed himself and had shot himself in the head. This possibility is never mentioned in any history book. One reason for this belief was that contrary to custom, his body did not lie in state, and no one was permitted to see the body.

However, we have heard that the body was shown to one mourner, who claimed he saw that the head was heavily bandaged. We are unable to confirm this rumor, however.

Why would the president of America, one of the most powerful men in the world, kill himself? There are several possible reasons: Franklin D. Roosevelt was crippled from poliomyelitis. He rarely left his wheelchair, and then only to be proppeed up at a podium. Reports from the Yalta Conference said that he was so tired from the deliberations that he could not stand up. In reality, he had not stood up on his own in more than 20 years. Perhaps FDR killed himself because he realized the shamefully terrible blunders he had made at Yalta. The longsuffering people of Eastern Europe had fought and so many of them had died to escape Adolf Hitler, and then Roosevelt, without even consulting them, had given their lives and lands to Josef Stalin. The following is a letter sent to TBR by Vera M. Ryker of Little Rock, Arkansas on this subject. She is a devoted reader of TBR.

**BY VERA M. RYKER**

I have pondered for some time about writing this letter to you, but now have decided to do so, even though you may already have this information regarding the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the years 1944-46 I was working at the U.S. Naval Base at Port Hueneme, California. In the department I worked in, there was a Mrs. Beebe from New York City, who had moved to California due to her husband's health. She had been a registered nurse in a hospital in New York and her closest friend was FDR's personal nurse. She had often talked to us of FDR's physical helplessness and of his true disposition, which was sour and crabbed and so different to the smiling countenance he presented to the public.

We heard, along with the rest of America, of his death in 1945. A few days after it, Mrs. Beebe came to work waving a letter. She allowed several of us who worked with her to read it. It was from her friend, FDR's personal nurse. It stated that the following events had transpired:

The president was vacationing at the Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia. On the fatal day, he was due for his final sitting for the finishing touches on his portrait. He asked the nurse to leave him alone with the artist and not to return until he summoned her. She complied, and after some time saw the artist leave the building and was waiting for FDR to summon her. A while later, she heard the sound of a pistol shot. She hurried into the room, and found the president slumped in his chair. He had clearly put a bullet through his head. She stated that he had been despondent for some time and often spoke of having made grave mistakes.

I do not remember Mrs. Beebe's given name nor the name of FDR's nurse. But at that time Mrs. Beebe lived in a motel near The Wagon Wheel [plaza shopping center—Ed.] just out of Oxnard, California, near El Rio. She was probably in her late 40s in 1945, and I have no idea if she is still living or if that letter she had is still preserved. I think of this letter and its contents each time I hear some comment on radio or TV that mentions that FDR "died of a stroke." [FDR's personal nurse was Norma Linda Perez. Her aide was Rose E. Martinez.—Ed.] ❖

For more on Roosevelt, we recommend *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin* by the Hon. Hamilton Fish Jr. The book is Fish's personal observations of FDR's criminal behavior before and during World War II. The fascinating book (softcover, 272 pages, #419, $18) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.; $6 S&H outside the U.S.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Only a Theory

I have been a subscriber for more than five years and have read and reread every article in every issue thus far. At the risk of sounding narcissistic, I consider myself an educated man. While reading the letters to the editor in the November/December issue of TBR, I could not help feeling indignant at the scathing letters about Mr. Nienhuis's article on Darwinism. I have read Darwin's *Origin of Species* and did not agree with most of his theory on evolution, but that did not compel me to write the publisher and deride them for publishing the book. There have been articles in TBR by authors whose philosophical views I did not agree with, but idealism and nationalist thought are hallmarks of TBR. Evolution is a theory. A theory is an idea, not a fact. All forms of religion are theories based on what the culture believes, but nevertheless all are theories.

*Gene Flack*
*Corcoran, California*

## The Noblest Sacrifice

TBR received some highly interesting mail after its story on "Hell in the Huertgen" (TBR Sept./Oct. 2005), the story of a disastrous Omar Bradley decision to fight Germans for five months in 1944-45 in a dense forest in the Rhineland where they were deeply fortified and fighting for their homeland on very familiar ground. Some mail was from U.S. and German veterans of that battle, pointing out a chivalrous incident where a handsome young German lieutenant sacrificed his life trying to save a dying GI pleading for aid who had been felled by a minefield during the Huertgen Forest battle. Shown here is a photo of Lt. Friedrich Lengfeld, the German soldier. A monument erected by the 22nd U.S. Infantry Society in his honor reads in part: "No man hath greater love than he who layeth down his life for his enemy. Here in Huertgen Forest, Nov. 12, 1944, Lt. Lengfeld, a German officer, gave his life while trying to save the life of an American soldier lying severely wounded in the 'Wilde Sau' minefield and appealing for medical aid." The monument's inscription also appears in German.

## Whites in the Bible

Absolutely no concept of human races is in the Bible in the genetic or biological sense of white, black, yellow or anything else. However, all the ancient peoples, including Israelites, written about in the Bible were white, and no non-white characteristics can be found. Even the "black" woman in the Song of Solomon said: "I am black because the Sun hath looked upon me," showing she was merely tanned. She is proved white by the verse (7:4) that says her "neck is as a tower of ivory," apparently after her release from working in the vineyard.

The word "ruddy" or *adom* in Hebrew, is an adjectival form of "Adam," proving that Adam's skin was white, with the healthy glow of the blood showing underneath. Jesus is "the second Adam." (1 Cor. 15:45, 47)

*Lee Holloway*
*Falls Church, Virginia*

## Great Emancipator a Racist?

We all know the quote attributed to Abraham Lincoln: "I am in favor of animal rights as well as human rights. That is the way of the whole human being." The question of its authenticity intrigued me, for I admired the man. This prompted me to do a search through Lincoln's works to see if they contained those words. As best I can determine, Lincoln never said those words. I found some things he did say that may be of interest, however, and that tarnished my admiration of him: "Negro equality! Fudge! How long, in the government of a God, great enough to make and maintain this Universe, shall there continue knaves to vend, and fools to gulp, so low a piece of demagoguism as this." (*Fragments: Notes for Speeches*, Sept. 6, 1859; v. 3, 399)

*S.A. Bianchi*
*Los Angeles, California*

## Educating Bank Workers

I stopped into a bank to educate the employees last week. My comments were brief. When a bank gives out a loan they must have only 10 percent of the loan; 90 percent does not even exist. If there is a default with the loan, the bank seizes the property and writes the deal off as a loss. The three workers were speechless. Thank you, TBR, for educating me so that I can educate others.

*Name Withheld by Request*

## Legal & Illegal Aliens

We must send out a warning to all employers that if we find he has employees who are here illegally that he will be fined a goodly amount. Also when our soldiers find illegal aliens, they are fingerprinted and sent home, and if they come back they will suffer a prison sentence of six months of solitary confinement and sent home. At present we have at least 41 million Hispanics plus Arab and Chinese illegals. This is a dangerous situation that must be corrected. If their entry is legal they must be required to be able to speak English. If illegal aliens, when found, produce children a year or two old and say that they are Americans because they were born in America, here is a simple solution. We tell the parents that the children can stay but the parents must go home. They will not leave their children here, so the problem is solved.

*Charles Weatherly*
*Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania*

## Keeps Getting Better

I congratulate you on recent issues. Your staff is doing a great job. Specifically though, I would like to mention the Sept./Oct. issue with "The Berlin-Baghdad Railroad" by Margaret Huffstickler, "Revising History" by Germar Rudolf and Degrelle's "Muzzling the Vanquished." "Of Teutonic Blood" in the next issue was great too. Two mistakes should be rectified: German losses in the Thirty Years War were not 20 percent of the population but rather 60 percent—10 million dead. And de Gaulle did not visit the battlefield of Stalingrad in 1943 but in 1962.

*Christine Kluge*
*Gibsons, British Columbia, Canada*

[Thanks. I am aware of the figure of 60 percent German dead in the Thirty Years War, but other sources say 20. It is known that Germany took 200 years to recover from this German holocaust. You are correct about de Gaulle's praise of the Germans; it was spoken in 1962, and it shocked his Communist hosts. Other writers, such as T. Grabenhofer of Wisconsin, pointed out that the locations of the Belt and the Memel River, between East Prussia and Lithuania, were switched. These corrections of detail confirm my belief that Germans and German-Americans care deeply for the truth. —JN]

## FDR Suicide

It was in 1951, while I was in Korea, that I heard FDR had committed suicide in 1945. The information came from a police officer from New Haven, Mich., a suburb of Chicago. This policeman helped train FDR's bodyguards.

*Robert M. Linton*
*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

## Best Year Ever

2005 was absolutely the best year ever for TBR. It improved with every issue.

*George Kadar*
*Budapest, Hungary*

I want to say that this last year was the best for The Barnes Review since its very beginning.

*Myron Kok, Ph.D.*
*Cambridge, England*

# Hitler's NAZI Enemies

## Social Nationalism & the Strasser Brothers

**Concepts of race, ethnicity or nation do not have meaning without the major economic issues affecting labor. State capitalism is the ideology of the New World Order, and it is significant to note that right-wing socialism differs much from its leftist counterpart when fused with the ideals of nationhood and sovereignty. Nationalists ignore the social, financial and economic questions at their peril.**

BY TROY SOUTHGATE

Most people tend to associate the term "socialism" with bearded intellectuals, Communists, Maoists and Trotskyites. But the sad reality is that those in the ranks of the internationalist left have completely hijacked this word and now use it to hide their more sinister motives. "Socialism," for the average Marxist-Leninists of today, is a description given to the promotion of ethnic and sexual minority rights over those of the larger community as a whole.

Leftist organizations are fond of trying to appeal to the working classes, or what they patronizingly refer to as "the proletariat." The ulterior motives behind this strategy, it seems, are fundamentally guided by a policy of divide and rule. In other words, while these organizations claim to be offering their support to so-called "oppressed minorities"—such as self-professed black power groups, immigrants, refugees and rebellious middle-class students—they are, in fact, creating widespread disunity among Western populations by ensuring that they offer the only political banner beneath which the forces of political correctness and multi-racialism can find a safe haven from the seemingly encroaching rigors of a sane and healthy society. That society is becoming more degenerate, on the other hand, is testimony to the fact that Marxist groups are regularly able to rally between two and three thousand protesters at the drop of a hat, as recently happened on a wet Monday evening at a so-called "Anti-Nazi League" demonstration in central London. By gathering together all the minorities, social inadequates and anyone else with a chip on his shoulder, these activists can appear to comprise the majority. But this is minority rule in its most pure and ugly form.

GREGOR STRASSER

There is simply no disputing the fact that genuine socialism is an integral part of the nationalist creed. To separate the very essence of the social sphere from the concept of the nation is to ignore the basic fact that it is the people who actually comprise the nation itself.

Without people there can be no nation. On the other hand, of course, it is quite certain that most nationalists and readers of TBR have absolutely nothing in common with the intellectually bankrupt legions of the modern left, but then, neither do we owe any allegiance to those on the right. Many so-called nationalists are content to describe themselves as being "right of center," or even on the "far right," but it must be stated quite categorically that true nationalism has absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with right-wing politics. To simplify, a right-winger is no more "nationalist" than his counterpart on the left. Both Communism and capitalism are two heads of the same beast.

But rather than take a few leaves out of Tony Blair's "third way" tokenism and attempt to cobble together some kind of ridiculous halfway ideology, nationalists should reject the middle and both ends of the system in its entirety. Therefore we must oppose the

**Above:** 1.) Otto Strasser as a non-commissioned officer in 1915. 2.) Otto Strasser as a volunteer in a light cavalry division, 1914. 3.) Otto during the time of his political heyday. 4.) Otto Strasser talks with Herbert Blank. 5.) Strasser family portrait when Otto and Gregor were about 18 years old. 6.) Gregor Strasser in the uniform of a Brownshirt. 7.) Gregor Strasser attends a rally with a young Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's minister of propaganda. At lower right is a member of the Hitler Youth. 8.) Gregor Strasser shortly before his brutal murder in Albrechtstrasse Prison during a Hitlerite purge in June 1934.

Reds and the reactionaries alike, because we are genuine social nationalists.

The doctrine of social nationalism itself was chiefly propagated by Otto and Gregor Strasser, two brothers who joined the National-Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) during the 1920s. This organization eventually came to be led by Adolf Hitler, who, in his selfish lust for ultimate power, came to betray the very ideals of social nationalism that had been promoted by the NSDAP from the very beginning. To many nationalists, anything remotely criticizing the policies of Hitler is viewed as heresy. But nobody can ignore the plain and simple fact that during his time as German chancellor, Hitler totally refused to condemn wealthy capitalists and the existing right-wing establishment, even allowing the party to receive funding from wealthy Jewish financiers on Wall Street. The evidence for this claim can be found in Anthony Sutton's excellent *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (Bloomfield Books, 1976).

The Strasser brothers, however, who were both extremely active in the NSDAP before the party came to power in 1933, were regularly engaged in a war of ideology with Hitler himself, a man who refused to advocate the decentralization of state power or offer the normal working people of Germany a stake in both agriculture and industry. Hitler had actually rejected Otto Strasser's *The Structure of German Socialism* in 1925, preferring instead to stick with Gottfried Feder's *Twenty-Five Points of the NSDAP*, considered by many party members to be outdated. Even without Strasser's radical ideas for a new direction beyond both the left and right of the political spectrum, the *Twenty-Five Points of the NSDAP* were still incompatible with Hitler's reactionary allegiance to his capitalist financiers, and many of these basic tenets of National Socialist policy were betrayed.

* * *

Anyone taking the trouble to examine Point 11 of this manifesto, for example, will discover a forthright condemnation of unearned income. However, after Hitler's ascension to power, usury continued to infect the German banking system, and no effort was made to prevent wealthy bankers from charging the German people huge interest on their loans. Indeed, Hitler placed all financial power in the hands of Hjalmar Schact, a Freemason with connections to Wall Streeters. Gregor Strasser, however, had this to say about capitalism: "The capitalist system with its exploitation of those who are economically weak, with its robbery of the workers' labor power, with its unethical way of appraising human beings by the number of things and the amount of money he possesses, instead of by their internal value and their achievements, must be replaced by a new and just economic system, in a word by German socialism."

Moving on to points 13 and 14, the statement of party principles called for the destruction of the capitalist system and its replacement by family businesses and workers' cooperatives. Once again, Hitler had no time for these efforts to implement economic justice,

and these two articles of policy were soon conveniently forgotten. Otto Strasser, on the other hand, explained that: "The alternative to the bankrupt, alien 'solutions' of Communism and capitalism, the idea which we present, is the political representation of parties, trades and professions based on our ancient guild system."

Otto Strasser, who was once described as "a dauntless man of compelling sincerity and charm" by the English anti-capitalist A.K. Chesterton, then went on to propose a three-point program for industry and workers:

> There will come into being, in contradistinction to the extant "class" of capitalist, an "estate" of managers, which, regardless of wealth or origin, will constitute a functional aristocracy that, thanks to the very methods of its selection, may be said to be made up of "captains of industry" or "commissioned officers of economic life." The dispossessed "class of proletarians" will vanish, its place being taken by an "estate" of fully privileged workers, directly and indirectly participating in and therefore interested in their "workshop." They will no longer be objects of the economy, but its subjects. The relations between state and economic life will be radically altered.
>
> The state will not be the "night-watchman and policeman" of capitalism, nor will it be a dictator whose bureaucracy cracks the whip that drives the workers to the bench and spurs them to their tasks; but it will be a trustee of the consumers, and as such it will have much influence, but only within and beside the self-determination of the working producers, namely of the management and the staff of workers (consisting in appropriate proportions of clerical and other intellectual workers, on the one hand, and manual operatives, on the other).

*"While Strasserite storm troopers picketed the large stores and urged people to support the small traders, Hitler put a stop to such anti-capitalist activity—one large chain store was funding a branch of the NSDAP."*

But in spite of the commonsense ideas of Strasserism, the list of contradictions continues, as a result of the fact that Hitler meekly refused to condemn the right, gaining control of the NSDAP and eventually leading Germany into an imperialistic onslaught against the rest of Europe, suppressing non-German culture and tradition in his fanatical drive toward a "Greater Germany."

Point 16 promised the destruction of chain stores and supermarkets, and claimed to support small businesses. The reality, on the other hand, was far different, as Hitler once again defended the monopolists. While Strasserite storm troopers picketed the large stores and urged people to support the small traders, Hitler put an instant stop to all such anti-capitalist activity. Indeed, one large chain store was funding the Southern Branch of the NSDAP itself, and Hitler did not want to alienate his financial backers.

In Point 17, it was explained that there would be an end to the rule of the big landowners and that there would be a resettlement of the expanded peasantry. During the 1920s, over 20 percent of Germany was owned by fewer than 19,000 people even as the peasants were looking to the NSDAP to provide a brighter future in the face of their ever-worsening predicament. Unfortunately, they were to receive little assistance from Hitler. Although Agricultural Minister Walter Darre appeared to do much to safeguard the role of the peasantry, there was no attempt to redistribute the land. Even when Darre passed the Hereditary Peasant Holdings Act, the draft itself was provided by his deputy, Ferdinand Fried—the secret leader of Otto Strasser's Black Front. So what answer did Strasserism provide to combat the unholy alliance of capitalists, landowners and Hitlerites? Otto Strasser presents a truly just solution to the complexities of agriculture in his *Structure for German Socialism*:

> The object of agriculture is to make sure that the community will be fed. The land available for the use of the community is owned exclusively by the nation, for it was not by any individual but by the community at large that the land was acquired, by battle or by colonization on the part of the community, and by the community it has been defended against enemies. The community as owner puts the land at the disposal of the nation in the form of "entails" to those able and willing to use them for husbandry and stock raising. This will be undertaken by self-governing corporations of local peasant-councils.
>
> The size of the farms will be limited in accordance with the local qualities of the land: the maximum being determined by the principle that no one may hold in entail more land than he is able to farm unaided; and the minimum being determined by the principle that the landowner must have enough land to provide, not only food for self and family, but a superfluity by the disposal of which he will be able to obtain clothing and shelter for his family. The maximum limitation will result in freeing large quantities of land for settlement by peasants, particularly in Eastern Germany. This peasant settlement is all the more necessary because the existence of an abundance of peasants thus settled on their own farms furnishes the best guarantee for the maintenance of public health and public energy.
>
> The landholder who thus receives a farm for entail will pledge himself to manage this farm for the best advantage of the community and to use his utmost endeavors to make sure that the land shall be farmed to supply the food of the community. He will therefore have to pay a land tax, a tithe rent, to the community. This will be payable in kind, the amount being fixed in accordance with the area and quality of the land. No other taxes will be payable by the peasant. Should the holder of an entail die, the farm will pass to a son able and willing to carry it on. If there are no male children available, the entail will revert to the community, and will be allotted by the local peasant-council. In the event of bad farming, an entail will also revert to the community, the decision upon this matter resting with the local self-governing body (peasant-council) in agreement with the state (represented by the circle president).
>
> The introduction of entail into German agriculture will be in such manifest conformity with German tradition and with the right and necessary ideas of peasant possessor-ship, that neither psychological nor material difficulties are likely to ensue.

The sad motive that lies at the very heart of Hitler's blatant refusal to listen to Otto and Gregor Strasser was power. While Hitler saw power as the objective, the group of people who where gath-

ered around these visionary brothers—commonly known as the Strasser Circle—saw power merely as the means to implement their National Socialist program. Once again, the common people paid the price for reactionary self-interest. In 1930, things finally came to a head and Otto Strasser began to clash with Hitler on a regular basis. His newspaper, the *Arbeitsblatt*, which was based in Berlin and served as the party's official northern publication, became a constant thorn in Hitler's side.

Finally, in April of the same year, trade unions in Saxony declared a general strike and Otto Strasser announced his total support for the German workers. Meanwhile, the powerful industrialists themselves put pressure on Hitler to condemn the views of Strasser and bring the strike to a halt. Hitler called Otto Strasser to a private meeting at his hotel the following day, where he attempted to bring him into line by ordering him to submit to his authority. During a heated debate, Hitler accused him of promoting "bombastic nonsense" by placing the emphasis on the ideal rather than on the ieader. Strasser was right, of course, but Hitler was only interested in personal power and chose to put himself before the economic freedom of the German people. Otto Strasser went on to rightly accuse Hitler of trying to "strangle the social revolution for the sake of legality and your new collaboration with the bourgeois parties of the right."

Hitler angrily denied this and tried to condone what modern capitalists today like to call "free enterprise." He also went on to endorse the capitalist philosophy that "might is right" and, whilst the weakest must apparently "go to the wall," only the "strong survive." In the Fuehrer's own words: "The capitalists have worked their way to the top through their capacity, and on the basis of this selection, which again only proves their right race, they have a right to lead."

This statement alone is testimony to Hitler's allegiance to capitalism and Big Business, and reveals the unbridgeable gulf that exists between reaction and revolution. Hitler, after failing to come up with any real argument against the genuinely socialist principles of Otto Strasser, eventually wrote to Goebbels and instructed him to drive Strasser and his supporters from the party. Otto Strasser remained true to his beliefs and, as a result, was expelled from the NSDAP soon afterward, setting up a group known as the Union of Revolutionary National Socialists—the forerunner of the Black Front.

* * *

Otto Strasser was finally interned by the SIS-OSS and became a broken-hearted exile in Canada, where he was forced to live as a non-person until 1955. He eventually managed to return to his beloved Germany, but only after some very determined campaigning by the leading English journalist and anti-Zionist author Douglas Reed. Meanwhile, despite the fact that Gregor Strasser had bowed to Hitler's authority and remained in the party in the hope that the Fuehrer would realize the error of his ways, he was brutally murdered in the Prinz Albrechtstrasse prison during a Hitlerite purge in June 1934, now known as the infamous Night of the Long Knives. Even Hitler was forced to admit, some years later, that Gregor Strasser's murder had been "a mistake."

Before this essay is brought to a conclusion, it must be pointed out that Strasserism is totally incompatible with Marxism and the alleged "socialism" of the left. Here are a few excerpts from Otto Strasser's polemic comparison of the two ideologies:

> How German socialism differs from Marxism: The personal initiative of the responsible managers is preserved, but it is incorporated into the needs of the community. Within the systematically planned management of the whole national economy by the state (organically safeguarded by the equal third of influence which the state has in every industrial enterprise) the wholesome rivalry of the individual enterprises is maintained. The treatment of state and economic enterprise, that is to say of official and industrial manager, on an equal footing is avoided; so is the arbitrary power of the state, which deprives the worker of his rights.
>
> Everyone engaged in an enterprise is, by virtue of his being part-possessor as a citizen, one of the immediate and influential possessors of his enterprise, his "workshop," and can exert this possessive right in full measure on the supervisory council of the concern. The form of the factory fellowship, founded upon the legal idea of the fief, and given life by the great self-governing body of the workers' and employees' councils, on the one hand, the industrial and trade councils, on the other, constitutes the new economic system of German socialism, which is equally remote from Western capitalism and Eastern Bolshevism, and nevertheless complies with the requirements of large scale industry.

On a final note, this writer hopes this short essay on Strasserism and German socialism has persuaded some of the more misguided supporters of the Hitler regime that genuine National Socialism has yet to achieve a practical breakthrough and progress from the purely theoretical stage. It is futile for principled nationalists to look back to Nazi Germany as a worthy example of what is best for the European or North American peoples.

Unless we completely reject right-wing capitalism, revolutionaries will continue to be betrayed over and over again. Indeed, it is to be hoped the German people will remember the mistakes of the past. We revolutionary nationalists have the determination to stick to our guns and will no longer tolerate the reactionary shenanigans of the capitalist right. Neither will we betray our revolutionary principles. ❖

**RECOMMENDED READINGS BY OTTO STRASSER:**

*Hitler and I* (translated by Douglas Reed)
*A History in My Time* (translated by Douglas Reed)
*Germany Tomorrow* (translated by Douglas Reed)
*Gregor Strasser* (written under the pseudonym of "Michael Geismeyer")
*We Seek Germany* (written under the pseudonym of "D.G.")
*Whither Hitler?* (written under the pseudonym of "D.G.")
*Europe Tomorrow* (written under the pseudonym of "D.G.")
*Structure of German Socialism*
*The German St. Bartholomew's Night*
*European Federation*

***TROY SOUTHGATE*** is a self-professed radical ideologist and philosopher from the UK. He has contributed several excellent articles to TBR in the past year. He is the author of "What Was So Great About Otto the Great," published in the November/December 2005 issues of THE BARNES REVIEW.

# EUROPE EXPLODES

CHAPTER FOUR PART

## Could a Belgian Politician Have Prevented WWII?

**In Chapter 4 of *My Revolutionary Life*, Leon Degrelle the politician sees his tiny nation placed square in the middle of the French and German armies. Here is Part I.**

BY GEN. LEON DEGRELLE

DEGRELLE in Rexist garb.

I was asked many times: "Degrelle, if you had come to power in Belgium sooner, would you have been able to prevent World War II?" At first glance the question appears completely absurd, for Belgium is a tiny handkerchief dropped on the map of Europe. Its 18,000 square miles (half the size of Indiana) don't amount to much. In contrast, the issues at stake for the German-Italian bloc and for the French-English bloc were gigantic.

Still, could you have stopped the war?

Well, it wasn't as unrealistic as it seems at first glance. Between the two western European blocs that were preparing to pounce on each other, the only country capable of constituting a barrier or a meeting place for the great rivals was, in fact, Belgium.

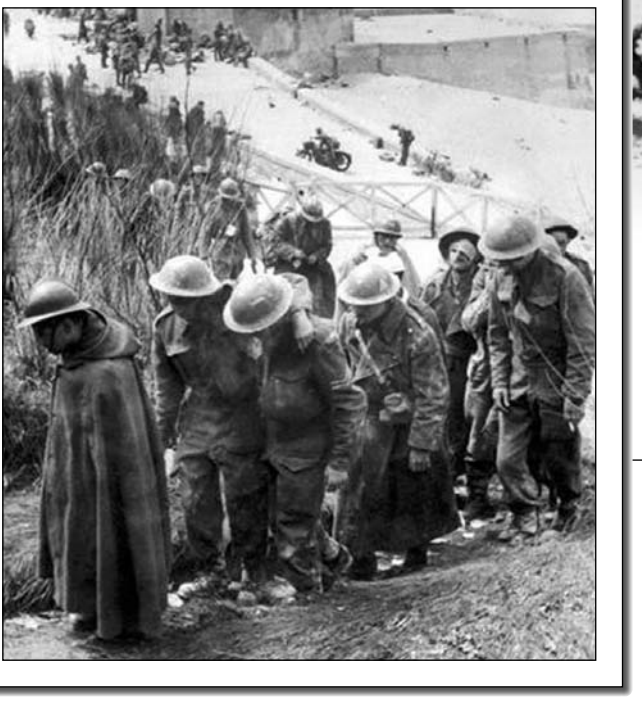
If I had been installed as head of state, even making use of the only means of international propaganda then available, the radio, I would have been able, glued to the radio microphone every day, to counteract, in a France ruled by the *Front Populaire*, the aggressive campaigns of the warmongers who sought to turn Paris definitively against the Third Reich.[1]

The French warmongers were just a minority, a very small minority. That could be seen at the time of the Munich accords of September 1938, when, following the French signing of the accords (keeping the peace with Germany), the foreign minister Daladier, an honest and cultivated tippler, expected to be pelted with tomatoes at Bourget airport.[2]

That the war party was small could be seen again at the time of the war for Poland. The French, despite quaffing the gallons of *pinard* [cheap wine] required to fuel Gallic bellicosity, left quite reluctantly for the front, snorting dubiously. They fought badly in 1940, not only because the strategy of Hitler outclassed that of their own general staff—a century behind—but because they did not understand the goals of the war, and because right was not clearly on their side.

More and more since 1936 the French people had, it seems, understood the necessity of the reunification of a Germany that had been chopped up stupidly by the Versailles Treaty in 1919. The French nation is quick-witted; politically, they understand what is reasonable. They could see that the best thing would have been to propose, themselves, at the appropriate time, a total reorganization of the German frontiers on the basis of fairness. This was especially true for Danzig, a city separated arbitrarily from the Reich [under the 1919 Versailles *Diktat*], which had voted 99 percent for Hitler, and which the champions of "democracy" had forbidden to rejoin the land of their race, language, 700-year history and their choice. Was this part of President Wilson's proclaimed "right of self-determination"?[3]

On the other hand, Danzig was the gullet through which the maritime traffic of the new Poland had to pass. While it was obviously unthinkable that a Great Power such as Germany would remain forever cut in two, with its inhabitants unable to visit each



**On June 4, 1940, German troops** entered Dunkirk, taking 40,000 French prisoners and huge quantities of abandoned British equipment: 84,000 vehicles, 2,500 guns and 650,000 tons of supplies and ammunition. On the same date, French bombers carried out night raids on Munich and Frankfurt, with negligible results. Above: French soldiers, known as "*poilus*," meaning "hairy ones." Right, French and British prisoners captured at Dunkirk.

other except by taking sealed trains across unfriendly territory, Poland, for its part, also had the right to breathe, to extend its tracheal artery to the Baltic.

The continuing imbroglio over the Polish Corridor was not a remedy.

Hitler's proposed solution, a friendly Polish-German plebiscite, would have been simple and would have guaranteed each country, whether victor or vanquished in the election, free access to land and sea by means of a highway for cars and trucks to pass over: connecting the two parts of the Reich if the Germans had lost, or connecting Poland with the Baltic Sea if the Germans had won.

The search for such a solution or something similar, or even different, but satisfying all parties to the dispute, was certainly easier to put in practice than the plans of cohabitation imposed by Versailles in 1919 on peoples who were very different, sometimes rivals, often outright enemies. Millions of Czechs, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Hungarians living on the ancient Bohemian slopes, and millions of Poles, Ukrainians, Jews, and Germans were forced together into a hybrid Poland without any national majority. And why was a "Yugoslavia" ["South-Slav-Land"] forced on Croats, Serbs, and Bulgarians who truly hated each other and dreamed more of tearing each other limb from limb than embracing each other?[4]

It was in any case obvious to the French and others that to find a satisfactory solution to the case of the Danzig Corridor, it was not necessary to wait until August 30, 1939, when the motors of thousands of tanks were already thundering across the length of [Germany's] East Prussia, Pomerania, and Silesia.

France had given dazzling proofs of its diplomatic ability before 1914, in liquidating ancient Anglo-French enmities[5] and in constructing the Franco-Russian alliance. France did so once again under Charles de Gaulle in disengaging itself from the Communist-capitalist Cold War politics of the post-1945 era.[6] The same ability could certainly have helped, in 1936, to prepare a peaceful solution to the German puzzle.

What's more, the Hitler of 1936 was not the roaring lion of 1939. I met with him at length in 1936, for it was in the interests of my country, an in-between land, to create intelligent, clear and precise relationships with the great leaders of European politics. Thus I met discreetly with all the principal men of Europe, whether Frenchmen such as Tardieu and Laval, or Italians such as Mussolini and Ciano, or Germans such as Hitler, Ribbentrop, and Goebbels, or Spanish such as Franco and Serrano Suner, or English such as Winston Churchill and Samuel Hoare. And so in August 1936 I also met with Hitler. The meeting went excellently. He was calm and strong. I—well, I was 29 years old, and full of audacity.

"Never have I seen such gifts in a lad of his age," Hitler said repeatedly to Ribbentrop and to Otto Abetz after our interview, as I learned. I mention this verdict, not to stick peacock feathers in my back side [a French expression—Ed.], but to demonstrate how well we hit it off in a long conversation that had evidently interested him.

Now what had I proposed to him? No more nor less than a

meeting between King Leopold III and Hitler, and at Eupen-Malmedy—another piece of German-speaking land separated from the homeland by the Versailles Treaty, this time to the advantage of Belgium, and after a rigged plebiscite. Those [ethnic] Germans who did not agree to being Belgians were required to make their opinions known, in writing, by affixing their signatures to a public record—to form an impressive list of future suspects. Under such conditions, who would have signed?

Even if all the bells of Belgium had chimed to celebrate the union, in the long run such terms were indefensible. It was imperative to my mind to prevent complaints and bury the war-hatchet right then and there, in the disputed soil of Eupen-Malmedy over which future discord might well arise.

Hitler agreed immediately with my plan: a plebiscite for which the preparatory campaign would be limited to an assembly of the local populations before the two heads of state, who together would explain publicly their points of view with complete courtesy to the other side. A second, identical, assembly would follow after the completion of the plebiscite in order that whatever the result had been, the two heads of state would personally put their official seal on the reconciliation between the two bordering peoples.

If Hitler was enthusiastic about such a peaceable solution—as was Leopold III when I suggested it to him—the former, with even stronger reasons, might have accepted a similar concept in 1936 concerning the frontiers of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Denmark (all with their own separated German minorities), and, especially an amicable arrangement with a Poland that had been reconciled with the Reich after 1933—and was also friends with a France that had been the hoped-for middleman for a definitive agreement. Marshal Pétain and Marshall Goering had once even met—in Poland. So no reasonable arrangement was then impossible.

Since 1920 there had not been a single reasonable European head of state who had not deplored the stupidity of the decisions made following World War I on the subject of Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Silesia [another heavily German area partly detached from the Reich in favor of the new Poland]. The decisions imposed at that time were unjust: based on international dictates [in German *diktat*] and on outrageously faked plebiscites.

Studied calmly, a wise solution could, and would, have been arrived at even before there was a question of the *Anschluss* [the re-"connection" of Austria, a key part of Germany since the time of Charlemagne] and the return of the Sudeten mountain Germans [living on the "Czech" side of the rich, highly industrialized German-Czech border area] to the German Reich. This was especially true because the ambience, in both Poland and Germany, was in favor of collaboration at that time.

As evidence, when the Czech president of the Versailles-created "Czechoslovakia," Hacha, repudiated by the Slovaks, had placed the fate of his Bohemia in Hitler's hands on March 15, 1939, the neighboring Poland, led by Col. Józef Beck, had participated with German permission in the German maneuver, taking for itself the city and region of Teschen.

At that time Poland, if counseled wisely, would have found it difficult to refuse a serious discussion with its ally of the spring of 1939, the Third Reich.

*"If it had not been for the inflammatory intervention of the English at the end of April 1939, promising the moon to Colonel Beck (a financially corrupt man) a Danzig Corridor accord would have been negotiable."*

If it had not been for the inflammatory intervention of the English a month later, at the end of April 1939, promising the Moon to a most foolish Col. Beck (a physically and financially corrupt man) a Danzig Corridor accord would have been negotiable.

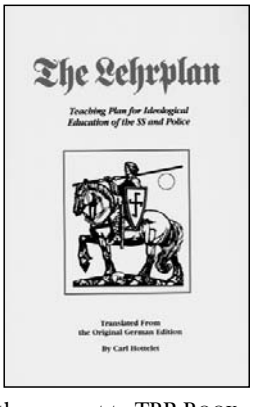
Appeals to the sympathy and understanding of the French could have been decisive. Hitler had publicly renounced German-speaking Alsace-Lorraine forever.[6] He had absolutely no desire to cross swords with a France that was culturally unassimilable—that is to say, that could never be or become German, and hence was devoid of interest for a conqueror.

France, on its side, had nothing to gain by such a fight. The more the fertile lands of Eastern Europe might tempt Hitler—and he should have been directed and encouraged in that path, freeing the West for a hundred years from the German threat—the more a war with un-Germanizable France, already seen as fruitless, would cease to awaken in him the slightest desire.

Had I become the Belgian head of government, and because I was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of Frenchmen, I could have explained to the land of my ancestors the vital importance of her role (and her diplomatic charms) as conciliators. Ceaselessly planted in front of the broadcast microphones, I could have had an impact on the spirits of the war-weary French.

I will be angry with myself till I die for not having come to power in time, even if it would have offered me only one tiny chance to save the peace, for I would have used it to the maximum. The passion to succeed and the love of my heritage would have inspired in me the words I needed. The French people are sensitive to the orchestration of words. And they were ripe for the language I would have deployed.


## *The Lehrplan*


The Lehrplan
Teaching Plan for Ideological Education of the SS and Police
Translated From the Original German Edition
By Carl Hottelet

The first and only English translation of Heinrich Himmler's instruction manual for the young SS volunteers and members of the Nazi police force. Includes sections on Germany's role as traditional defender of Europe, the mission of the SS and more. Translation by Carl Hottelet. Period photos and art. #9, softcover, 89 pages, ***$6.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. A must for WWII German military buffs. To get your copy send request with payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge copies to Visa or MasterCard. Add S&H: $3 per booklet inside the U.S. Add $6 per booklet outside the U.S.

# The Last Letters of Josef & Magda Goebbels

MANY AMERICAN LIBERALS who supported "Uncle Joe" Stalin during WWII profess outrage that Josef and Magda Goebbels chose to take their children with them into the afterlife at the very end of the war. Many National Socialists did choose to perish with their children. but they weren't cruel monsters. Instead, they couldn't bear the idea of their loved ones—wives, mothers, children, fathers—being subjected to the indescribable atrocities perpetrated on German civilians after WWII. Over 1 million German women were raped; children murdered in their parents' presence. In the two letters below, Josef and Magda Goebbels write to their son, Lieutenant Harald Quandt.

**Letter from Dr. Joseph Goebbels to his stepson Harald Quandt, April 28, 1945.** Started in the Fuehrerbunker on April 28, 1945:

Dear Harald,

We are down in the Fuehrerbunker at the Reichschancellery, surrounded, fighting for our lives and honor.

How this fight will end, God only knows. But I know that it will end with honor and glory for us, dead or alive. I do not think we will see each other again. Because of this, these will be the last words you receive from me. I hope, if you come out alive from this war, that you will honor both your mother and me. It is not necessary for us to survive to influence our people. . . .

You can be proud to have a mother like yours. Last night the Fuehrer gave her the Golden [National Socialist] Party pin he carried for years on his own jacket, and I think she deserves it.

In the future, you will have only one mission: be worthy of the great sacrifice we are willing to make. I know you will. Don't let the noise that the world is about to make disorient you. One day, the lies will fall under their own weight, and truth will triumph. The hour will sound when we will stand above it all, clean and without guilt, as were our faith and our task. . . . Be proud to have belonged to a family that even in adversity and up to the last moment has been faithful to the Fuehrer and his pure and holy cause.

My best wishes and dearest greetings,

Papa

* * *

**Letter from Magda Goebbels to Harald Quandt, April 28, 1945, written in the Fuehrer's bunker:**

My dear son,

It has been six days since we arrived here at the Fuehrer's bunker—Papa, your six siblings and I—to put the only possible and honorable end to our National Socialist lives. I do not know if you will ever receive this letter. . . . [The children] are too good for the life that will come after us, and a merciful God will understand that I must release them myself. May God bring me strength to complete the last and hardest task. . . . We have now only one objective: be loyal to the Fuehrer to the death. To be able to end our lives with him is a grace of destiny with which we never counted.

Harald, my dear boy, I will tell you the best thing I have learnt in life: be true—true to yourself, true to all men, and true to your fatherland.

*[end of first page]*

It is difficult to start a new page. Who knows if I can fill it? I would like to give you so much love and strength, and take away all the pain for our loss. Be proud of us and try to remember us with pride and happiness. We all have to die. Isn't it more beautiful to live a shorter time with honor and valor than to have a long life under shameful dictates?

I must finish. Hanna Reitsch [the great German woman aviator] is taking this letter. She is flying out [of surrounded Berlin]!

I embrace you with my sweetest, deepest, most motherly love.

My dear son, live for Germany!

Your Mother

**[Harald Quandt (1922-1967) went on to become a very successful businessman and had five daughters.—Ed.]**

The most ironic, horrible and astonishing thing is this: if I was unable to get my strong hands on power in time—which I would never have let go to Europe's enemies, believe me—it was precisely because of Adolf Hitler that my prey escaped me. It was his brusque interventions in Austria, the Sudetenland and the rest of Czechoslovakia, and then the beginning of the Polish fracas, that frightened the Belgian public witless and prevented my final ascent. They thought they [non-Germans] were next.

While Hitler and his plans actually hurt me, others defamed me as his instrument, as "Hitler's puppet."

I have never been the puppet of anyone, not Hitler's puppet or anyone else's, not even during the war when I fought side by side in an SS uniform with the German armies on the Eastern Front. The most secret diplomatic and military archives of the Third Reich confirm this fact.

Not in 1936, nor later, nor ever, did I receive one penny from Hitler, nor a single order.

Never, moreover, did he even try to influence me in anything.

On the contrary, later, when the political uncertainties of the war were causing me anguish, I told him *des vertes et des pas mûres*

["what he *needed* to hear and not what he *wanted* to hear"]. His principal translator, Doctor Schmidt, who assisted as a translator at our meetings, himself described to the press after the war how I had spoken to the Fuehrer—with a vigor and bluntness that no one else dared employ with such an interlocutor.

Hitler took it very well, with good-natured amusement.

"Leon," he said to me during the war when I was demanding, or refusing, everything based on the interests and honor of my nation, "ultimately it is not you who are 'collaborating' with me, but I who am 'collaborating' with you!"[7]

And that was true enough. Our country, because it was so small, risked losing its identity in a poorly defined wartime Europe. I always insisted that the particular character of our people be respected in everything: its unity, its customs, its faith, its two languages [French and Dutch], its national hymn and its flag. During the whole Russian campaign I never tolerated any German, however congenial, exercising a command position in my units, or even talking to us in German. They had to speak our language. First of all, we had to stand up for ourselves. Later, we would see.

Even with Hitler, I conducted my conversations only in French (which Hitler did not understand), a little subterfuge that gave me extra time to reflect while Hitler's German response, which I already understood, was being translated.

Hitler was not, however, entirely deceived.

"*Fuchs!*" ("You fox!") he exclaimed to me one day laughingly, after having detected a malicious glint in my eye. But he never took offense at this and allowed me to weigh in strongly with each point I wanted to make.

In 1936, however, we were not yet there. Hitler was still for us a far-away German. The era of his great actions to recover Germanic lands had not yet arrived. The re-occupation of the left bank of the German Rhineland, which was logical and should have been conceded long before, had not caused any particular problem when it happened. It was duly noted.

At the moment of the victory of Rex [May 1936] the political barometer of Europe indicated decent weather. In the course of our electoral campaign, the name "Hitler" had not once been invoked by a single opponent. All the competing Belgian parties were restricting themselves to problems of internal policy. Our program at that time—the yellowed texts from that time still exist—spoke at length and severely of sweeping aside the corrupt old political parties, reforming of the state (in terms of stronger authority, more responsibility, and durable government), of a popular socialism to build, and of high financiers to check. But there was no question of our outlining an international platform.

For many long months after our electoral victory of 1936, our position was still limited to promoting neutrality so as to disengage our small country from any dangerous alliances—would de Gaulle act any differently later, when confronted with the two postwar "blocs"?—and keep our homeland out of the quarrels which were beginning to rumble between the old-style democracies (France and England) and the democracies of the new order (Germany and Italy). And spurred on by us, this policy of neutrality rapidly and officially became that of Belgium. In all of this, however, there was no international orientation of Rexism in a pro-Hitler sense. Certain great reforms of National Socialism and of Italian Fascism interested us strongly. But we examined them as observers, and that was all.

To tell the truth, my true affinities were French. My family was from down there. My wife was from France and had retained her French nationality. One day, all my children would have the opportunity to opt for the citizenship of their choice, and they all have opted for France. Between 1936 and 1941 I traveled only one time to Berlin, but a hundred times to Paris.

Thus, for Rexism there was no question of getting help from Germany, money from Germany, or orders from Germany. We were neutral, allied with neither Germany nor France in the most rigorous neutrality, but still finding ourselves confronted with a brawl from which our country had nothing to gain and in which, caught between two violently agitated combatants, it could not help but receive errant blows.

*"If it had not been for the inflammatory intervention of the English at the end of April 1939, promising the moon to Colonel Beck (a financially corrupt man) a Danzig Corridor accord would have been negotiable."*

However, in the spring of 1936, no such brawl was yet written in the stars. We had several weeks of respite after our election triumph.

Then, over the summer, an avalanche of bad news came crashing down. First in France: the Marxist *Front Populaire* carried the elections. The power passed to the leader of the left-wing coalition, Leon Blum, who was the enemy of everything Hitlerian by reason of his Marxist convictions and his Jewishness. His spite—and the blindness his spite fueled—were such that in late 1932 he had predicted the complete and utter failure of Hitler after a minor electoral reverse, just months before the latter came to power!

A series of ministers from his gang, both men and women, were also Jews. You couldn't say their love of France was excessive: one of them, a Mephistopheles in glasses named Jean Zay, had even, previously, boasted that he used the French flag as toilet paper.

But their hatred for Hitler—that was deranged and without limit, and the tension soon mounted. Campaigns of hate and anti-Hitlerian provocation gathered strength quickly and effectively. Supported basically by Zionist propaganda, the *Front Populaire* mounted attacks against whoever and whatever belonged to the "right," in France or outside of it. It described me in its press, simply because I was neutral, as therefore an agent of Hitler. Blum set secret agents from the French Second Bureau on me, who were extremely numerous and active in Belgium, where they disbursed millions in corrupting cash to journalists and to those members of the social set who once had been high-flyers but now were down-at-heel and greedy for a transfusion of spending money.

A month later, the second electric shock, in the opposite direction: In a bloody civil war, Nationalist Spain confronted the ruling *Frente Popular,* cherished sister of the French *Front Populaire.*

Spain and Belgium, not being neighbors, did not and could not have any conflicting interests. To provide relief was just, sane, necessary and in the interests of all, as the Spanish Episcopate and then the Vatican would proclaim the same year. Civil war is ever the last

recourse, but the furors of the Marxist *Frente Popular* had driven nationalist Spain to this last recourse.

The *Phalange,* Catholic-inspired, was very close to Rexism, both politically and spiritually. I myself had been appointed number one in the *Phalange* outside of Spain, in 1934, by José Antonio Primo de Rivera, its founder. The Spanish army, which we were relieving, was defending the same patriotic and moral ideals as those of Rexism. Well, after all! If the French *Front populaire,* if the Soviets, if all the Marxist International took up for their fellow incendiaries and prisoner-stranglers, if they supported them demoniacally, if they overwhelmed them with French planes and Russian tanks, if they sent them thousands of recruits—enlightened ones *à la* Malraux [a French author], bloody butchers *à la* André Marty [a Soviet agent who executed hundreds of nationalists, but also non-Stalinist leftists], or the dregs of the prisons—why shouldn't we, patriots and Christians, feel sympathy for those patriots and Christians hunted and persecuted for five terrifying years and forced to mount an armed rebellion just to survive?

In any event, the first stage of general European war was ignited right there in Spain. No fire truck appeared to put out the nascent inferno; on the contrary, the blaze began spreading. German and Italian nationalists, Russian communists and French reds progressed from exchanges of words to exchanges of bombs, meeting on the battlefields of Spain to settle their scores with the knife. Internationally, 1936 ended badly. Nerves were on edge. The year 1937 would mark the fatal turning point in Europe.

From that time on, the actions of Hitler, who had had no need to concern himself with the electoral plans of Rexists, began regularly to put us in an untenable position just when we needed to gain more votes and hoist ourselves thereby peacefully to power.

I had a very well-defined position: no access to power through violence. In peacetime I never carried any weapon whatever. You could see me in Brussels or elsewhere without protection of any kind. I went to mass, to restaurants or to the cinema with my wife, who was my sole rampart, all grace and gentleness. I walked miles in the woods with my children. I have always felt a physical revulsion to having janissaries or bodyguards—I have always believed in my star. Nothing bad ever happened to me.

And anyway, a pistol in a pants pocket would take too long to get out, and wouldn't prevent the crime.

People feel revulsion for extremes of protection that seem to be a sign of suspiciousness. Frankly, one must have faith in oneself. I went alone on streetcars to the worst meetings of the "reds." There was no lack of incidents, sometimes funny.

But my method was the right one. The heart of the people is upright. It is to their sentiments of hospitality and friendliness that one must turn, and not to harsh intimidation.

Just as I wanted to gain the masses by winning their hearts, every fiber of my being also opposed the use of force to hoist myself into power.

I did have such armed force at my disposition. In October of 1936, the most famous officer in the Belgian army, General Chardonne, offered in writing to put his troops at my disposal and bring them in a special train to Brussels. The key areas of the capital would have been cleared in advance by his elite troops known as the *Chasseurs ardennais* [Ardennes mountain infantry]. And the king—his secretary explained this to the writer Pierre Daye, a Rexist member of Parliament—had ordered that his troops not open fire. I thanked the general. But I refused the offer. Without a doubt, had I been able to foretell how international events would cause me to fall short, in my peaceful rise to power, I would have accepted. There would have been very little resistance, even from the rich. In

**After the end of World War II in May 1945,** the issue of the return of King Leopold III threatened to divide Belgium. In the final stages of the war the Germans had removed the king and his family to Germany. Once "liberated" by the Allies Leopold wished to resume his functions. The leftist resistance movement, which now was a strong influence in the country, was opposed to the return of the king, who was accused of seeking an understanding with the Germans. The Socialist Belgian government refused to take responsibility for the return of the king. The country remained under the regency of Prince Charles, the king's brother, who had been appointed regent after the Allies took over Belgium, when Leopold was still in Germany. In 1949 the Socialists lost control of the government, and in 1950 the Catholic-dominated Christian Social Party, supporting the king's return, held a referendum on the subject, which produced a majority in favor of Leopold's restoration. The regency was ended, and Leopold returned to Belgium. But rioting and strikes broke out. Civil war and a possible division of the country (which, in retrospect, might have been a good idea) seemed imminent. In August 1950 Leopold finally and reluctantly agreed to delegate his powers to his eldest son, Baudouin. He abdicated in July 1951, and Baudouin became king.

any case, once I had made my decision, I would have smashed the obstacles without excessive caution. The well-being of my country—the peace of Europe!—would have been worth the price of the braying of some Marxist leaders, which would not have lasted long. ❖

**ENDNOTES:**

[1][A powerful Belgian radio transmitter would easily have covered all of northern France, including Paris.—Ed.]

[2]One of now three Paris airports, it was also the site of Charles Lindbergh's landing from North America. Instead, Deladier was acclaimed by the Parisians with a frenzy that left him stunned and stammering.

[3]Danzig, a modern and major German port on the Baltic Sea, had been taken from Germany and made into an "international city." After World War II the Allies gave it to Poland along with many other ancient German territories. Renamed "Gdansk," it was the site of Lech Walesa and the Polish Solidarity movement of the 1980s.

[4]Degrelle's words proved prophetic in the 1990s.

[5]The Hundred Years' War and the Napoleonic Wars were just two of many extended London-Paris conflicts.

[6]Alsace (in German *Elsass*) had been the home, in the city of Strasbourg, of the great German Johan Guttenberg, inventor of the printing press. Lorraine (in German *Lothringen*) was one of the home regions of the ancient Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty. Both provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, were rich, powerfully industrialized with mines and factories, historical and often beautiful.

[7]Degrelle's power during the war was not based on political might. Most Belgians, including some Rexists, thought Degrelle had gone too far when he openly sided with Hitler after 1940, which seemed like an acceptance of "German domination." Degrelle's wartime power was based on his new life as the symbol of the ultimate European warrior: he was the most highly-decorated of the 400,000 non-German volunteers in the German Waffen-SS fighting Stalin on the Eastern Front. And, as Degrelle and many other Waffen-SS veterans have correctly pointed out, and Hitler very well knew, only the Waffen-SS with its foreign volunteers (nearly half the force) prevented the total collapse of the Eastern Front after Stalingrad, constantly plugging holes in the line and fighting to the death when Wehrmacht units began to falter under the Soviet behemoth's blows.

Hitler knew that without these foreign volunteers and their stirring effect on morale, the Red Army would likely have been in Berlin in 1943 and in Stockholm, Paris, Rome, Madrid, and Lisbon soon thereafter—long before D-Day could land the Anglo-Americans. Degrelle was the rallying point for that huge section of the European population which did not enjoy living under German rule, but decided that, realistically, the German National Socialists—anti-communist, pro-free economy, pro-religion and anti-Zionist—were infinitely preferable to Stalin's raping Bolsheviks. In effect, Hitler needed Degrelle.

## IN THE NEXT TBR: *MY REVOLUTIONARY LIFE*—Chapter 4, Part II

Chapter Four, Part II of *My Revolutionary Life*—In the next issue, tensions, fears, double- and triple dealing take hold of Belgian politics as an assertive new Germany re-unites more and more of the old Reich. Each Hitler triumph is used to terrify the Belgians against Leon Degrelle; the red mantra is "Go to Berlin!" Catholic Cardinal Van Roeys asks the pope to condemn the Catholic Rexists, and places his key banker friend in the Senate. Belgium secretly enters into war alliance with France, and Hitler discovers it.


# The SS FAMILY

## Procedures for Conducting Family Celebrations

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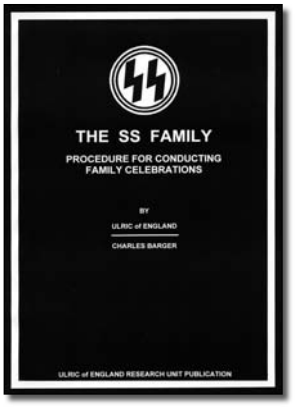
This period book by Fritz Weitzel was a guide for SS men to pursue the SS religion which had its roots in early Germanic civilization. The contrasts between orthodox Christian religions and SS religious ideas are detailed including ceremonies for funerals, name days and marriages. By the late 1930s Heinrich Himmler had slowly evolved the SS into a political army with its own religious base outside the church. As the SS achieved greater power, so its own form of pre-Christian based Germanic religion became used by its members. Weitzel, an SS Obergruppenfuehrer, wanted SS men to learn and practice the old religious ways. This beautiful B&W booklet is a compilation of the works of Weitzel with explanations and photos of the old Germanic holidays and rituals SS men carried out in their homes. It includes reproductions of period documents from Weitzel to prominent Nazis and period photographs of the holiday celebrations. Unlike any booklet we've ever seen before, this one is for the serious collector of rare World War II books and for afficionados of the German armed forces. Laminated softcover, 68 over-sized pages (8.5" x 11"), 32 photos and documents, #436, **$29.95** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. *Left, page from the book*



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- Christmas songs and stories;
- The Christmas & SS trees;
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